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**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re Application of:

Juliane SUERMANN et al.

Group Art Unit 1756

Serial No.: 10/633,490

Examiner: Shean Chiu Wu

Filed: December 19, 2003

For: LIQUID-CRYSTALLINE MEDIUM AND LIQUID-CRYSTALLINE DISPLAY HAVING  
HIGH TWIST

**SUPPLEMENTAL REPLY**

**MAIL STOP NON-FEE AMENDMENT**

Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

SIR:


This Reply is submitted supplemental to the Reply filed August 12, 2004.

As indicated in the prior Reply, applicants submit herewith a verified translation of  
applicants' foreign priority document in order to perfect the claim to priority.

Favorable action in accordance with the previously filed Reply is earnestly solicited.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees associated with this  
response or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-3402.

Respectfully submitted,

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
John A. Sopp, Reg. No. 33,103  
Attorney/Agent for Applicants

MILLEN, WHITE, ZELANO  
& BRANIGAN, P.C.  
Arlington Courthouse Plaza I  
2200 Clarendon Blvd. Suite 1400  
Arlington, Virginia 22201  
Telephone: (703) 243-6333  
Facsimile: (703) 243-6410  
Date: August 19, 2004

Attorney Docket No.: MERCK-2730



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**SUBMISSION OF ENGLISH TRANSLATION**


Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Applicants attach herewith a verified English translation of the German priority document filed under No. 102 35 558.4, filed on August 3, 2002.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees associated with this response or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-3402.

Respectfully submitted,

  
John A. Sopp, Reg. No. 33,103  
Attorney/Agent for Applicant(s)

MILLEN, WHITE, ZELANO  
& BRANIGAN, P.C.  
Arlington Courthouse Plaza 1, Suite 1400  
2200 Clarendon Boulevard  
Arlington, Virginia 22201  
Telephone: (703) 243-6333  
Facsimile: (703) 243-6410  
Attorney Docket No.: MERCK-2730

Date: August 19, 2004

IN THE US PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In the matter of an application for a German Patent in the name of Merck Patent GmbH, filed under No. 102 35 558.4 on 03 August 2002, and in the matter of an application for a US Patent.

I, Dr. Ashwood Stephen DRANE, B.Sc., Ph.D., BDÜ, translator to Steve Drane Translations Ltd. of Beechwood, Chivery, Tring, Hertfordshire, England, do solemnly and sincerely declare:

1. That I am a citizen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
2. That I am well acquainted with the German and English languages and am a competent translator thereof.
3. That the following is to the best of my knowledge and belief a true and correct translation of the above-referenced patent application and the Official Certificate attached thereto

Dated this 6th day of August 2004



Dr. Ashwood Stephen Drane

**CERTIFIED COPY OF  
PRIORITY DOCUMENT**



# FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

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## Priority certificate regarding the filing of a patent application

**File reference:** 102 35 558.4

**Date of filing:** 03 August 2002

**Applicant/proprietor:** Merck Patent GmbH,  
Darmstadt/DE

**Title:** Liquid-crystalline medium and liquid-crystal display  
having high twist

**IPC:** C 09 K, G 02 F

**The attached pages are a correct and accurate reproduction of the original  
documents of this patent application.**

Seal

Munich, 12 June 2003  
**German Patent and Trademark Office**  
On behalf of  
**The President**

[signature]

**Merck Patent Gesellschaft  
mit beschränkter Haftung  
64271 Darmstadt**

**Liquid-crystalline medium and liquid-crystal  
display having high twist**

**Liquid-crystalline medium and liquid-crystal display having high twist**

5 The present invention relates to a liquid-crystalline medium having high twist, to the use thereof for electro-optical purposes, and to displays containing this medium.

10 Liquid-crystal displays are known from the prior art. The commonest display devices are based on the Schadt-Helfrich effect and contain a liquid-crystal medium having a twisted nematic structure, such as, for example, TN ("twisted nematic") cells having twist angles of typically 90° and STN ("super-twisted nematic") cells having twist angles of typically from 180 to 270°. Also known are ferroelectric liquid-crystal displays which contain a liquid-crystal medium having a twisted smectic structure. The twisted structure in these displays is usually achieved by addition of one or more  
15 chiral dopants to a nematic or smectic liquid-crystal medium.

Also known are liquid-crystal displays which contain liquid-crystal (LC) media having a chiral nematic or cholesteric structure. These media have significantly higher twist compared with the media from TN and STN cells.  
20

Cholesteric liquid crystals exhibit selective reflection of circular-polarised light, with the direction of rotation of the light vector corresponding to the direction of rotation of the cholesteric helix. The reflection wavelength  $\lambda$  is given by the pitch  $p$  of the cholesteric helix and the mean birefringence  $n$  of the cholesteric liquid crystal in accordance with equation (1):  
25

$$\lambda = n \cdot p \quad (1)$$

30 The terms "chiral nematic" and "cholesteric" are used alongside one another in the prior art. "Chiral nematic" frequently denotes LC materials consisting of a nematic host mixture which has been doped with an optically active component which induces a helically twisted superstructure. By contrast, "cholesteric" frequently denotes chiral LC materials, for example cholesteryl derivatives, which have a "natural" cholesteric phase having a helical twist. The two terms are also used in parallel to denote the same thing. In the present application, the term "cholesteric" is used for  
35

both above-mentioned types of LC material, with this term being intended to cover the widest meaning of "chiral nematic" and "cholesteric" in each case.

5 Examples of customary cholesteric liquid-crystal (CLC) displays are the so-called SSCT ("surface stabilised cholesteric texture") and PSCT ("polymer stabilised cholesteric texture") displays. SSCT and PSCT displays usually contain a CLC medium which has, for example in the initial state, a planar structure which reflects light having a certain wavelength,  
10 and can be switched into a focally conical, light-scattering structure by application of an electrical alternating-voltage pulse, or vice versa. On application of a stronger voltage pulse, the CLC medium is converted into a homeotropic, transparent state, from where it relaxes into the planar state after rapid switching-off of the voltage or into the focally conical state  
15 after slow switching-off.

The planar alignment of the CLC medium in the initial state, i.e. before application of a voltage, is achieved in SSCT displays by, for example, surface treatment of the cell walls. In PSCT displays, the CLC medium  
20 additionally comprises a phase-separated polymer or polymer network which stabilises the structure of the CLC medium in the respective addressed state.

SSCT and PSCT displays generally do not require backlighting. In the planar state, the CLC medium in a pixel exhibits selective light reflection of a certain wavelength in accordance with the above equation (1), meaning that the pixel appears in the corresponding reflection colour, for example in front of a black background. The reflection colour disappears on  
25 changing into the focally conical, scattering or homeotropic, transparent state.  
30

SSCT and PSCT displays are bistable, i.e. the respective state is retained after the electric field has been switched off and is only converted back into the initial state by application of a fresh field. In order to produce a  
35 pixel, a short voltage pulse is therefore sufficient, in contrast, for example, to electro-optical TN or STN displays, in which the LC medium in an

addressed pixel immediately returns to the initial state after the electric field has been switched off, meaning that maintenance of the addressing voltage is necessary for durable production of a pixel.

5 For the above-mentioned reasons, CLC displays have significantly lower power consumption compared with TN or STN displays. In addition, they exhibit only slight viewing-angle dependence, or none at all, in the scattering state. In addition, they do not require active-matrix addressing as in the case of TN displays, but instead can be operated by the simpler multi-  
10 plex or passive-matrix method.

WO 92/19695 and US 5,384,067 describe, for example, a PSCT display containing a CLC medium having positive dielectric anisotropy and up to 10% by weight of a phase-separated polymer network which is dispersed  
15 in the liquid-crystal material. US 5,453,863 describes, for example, an SSCT display containing a polymer-free CLC medium having positive dielectric anisotropy.

Further displays disclosed in the prior art in which CLC materials are used  
20 are the so-called flexoelectric displays, in particular those operated in "uniformly lying helix mode" (ULH mode). The flexoelectric effect and CLC materials which exhibit this effect have been described, for example, by Chandrasekhar in "Liquid Crystals", 2nd Edition, Cambridge University Press (1992), P.G. deGennes et al. in "The Physics of Liquid Crystals",  
25 2nd Edition, Oxford Science Publications (1995), Patel and Meyer, Phys. Rev. Lett. **58** (15), 1538-1540 (1987) and Rudquist et al., Liq. Cryst. **22** (4), 445-449 (1997).

Flexoelectric CLC materials typically have an asymmetrical molecular  
30 structure and a strong dipole moment. On application of an electric field perpendicular to the cholesteric helix axis, the permanent dipoles are aligned in the direction of the field. At the same time, the LC director is distorted owing to the asymmetrical molecular structure, while the alignment of the cholesteric helix axis remains unchanged. This results in  
35 macroscopic polarisation of the CLC material in the field direction and in a shift of the optical axis relative to the helix axis.



Flexoelectric displays are usually operated in so-called "uniformly lying helix" (ULH) mode, as described, for example, in P. Rudquist et al., *Liq. Cryst.* **23** (4), 503 (1997). To this end, a layer of a flexoelectric CLC material having high twist and short helix pitch, typically in the range from 0.2  $\mu\text{m}$  to 1.0  $\mu\text{m}$ , in particular less than 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , between two transparent parallel electrodes is aligned in such a way that the cholesteric helix axis is aligned parallel to the electrodes and the CLC layer has a macroscopically uniform alignment. On application of an electric field to the cell perpendicular to the CLC layer, the LC director and thus the optical axis of the sample rotate in the layer plane. If the CLC layer is introduced between two linear polarisers, this results in a change in the transmission of linear-polarised light in the CLC material, which can be utilised in electro-optical displays. The flexoelectric effect is distinguished, inter alia, by very fast response times, typically from 6  $\mu\text{s}$  to 100  $\mu\text{s}$ , and by good contrast with a large number of grey shades.

Flexoelectric displays can be operated as transmissive or reflective displays, with active-matrix addressing or in multiplex or passive-matrix mode.

CLC materials having high twist for use in flexoelectric displays are described, for example, in EP 0 971 016 and GB 2,356,629. EP 0 971 016 proposes for this purpose chiral liquid-crystalline estradiol derivatives, and GB 2,356,629 proposes so-called bismesogenic compounds containing two mesogenic groups connected by flexible hydrocarbon chains in combination with chiral dopants.

A CLC medium for the above-mentioned displays can be prepared, for example, by doping a nematic LC mixture chiral dopant having a high twisting power. The pitch  $p$  of the induced cholesteric helix is then given by the concentration  $c$  and the helical twisting power HTP of the chiral dopant in accordance with equation (2):

$$p = (\text{HTP} \cdot c)^{-1} \quad (2)$$

It is also possible to use two or more dopants, for example in order to compensate for the temperature dependence of the HTP of the individual dopants and thus to achieve low temperature dependence of the helix pitch and the reflection wavelength of the CLC medium.

5

For use in the above-mentioned displays, the chiral dopants should have the highest possible helical twisting power and low temperature dependence, high stability and good solubility in the liquid-crystalline host phase. In addition, they should have as little adverse effect as possible on the liquid-crystalline and electro-optical properties of the liquid-crystalline host phase. A high helical twisting power of the dopants is desired, inter alia for achieving small pitches, for example in cholesteric displays, but also in order to be able to reduce the concentration of the dopant. This achieves firstly a reduction in potential impairment of the properties of the liquid-crystal medium by the dopant and secondly increases the latitude regarding the solubility of the dopant, also enabling, for example, dopants of low solubility to be used.

10

15

20

For use in flexoelectric displays, CLC materials should additionally have a sufficiently strong flexoelectric effect.

25

In general, CLC materials for use in the above-mentioned displays must have good chemical and thermal stability and good stability to electric fields and electromagnetic radiation. Furthermore, the liquid-crystal materials should have a broad cholesteric liquid-crystal phase having a high clearing point, sufficiently high birefringence, high positive dielectric anisotropy and low rotational viscosity.

30

The CLC materials should in addition be of such a nature that different reflection wavelengths, in particular in the visible region, can be achieved by simple and targeted variation. Furthermore, they should have low temperature dependence of the reflection wavelength.

35

Since liquid crystals are generally used in the form of mixtures of a plurality of components, it is important that the components are readily miscible with one another. Further properties, such as the dielectric anisotropy and

optical anisotropy, have to meet different requirements depending on the cell type.

5 However, it is not possible to achieve favourable values for all the above-mentioned parameters using the media available from the prior art.

EP 0 450 025 describes, for example, a cholesteric liquid-crystal mixture consisting of a nematic liquid crystal comprising two or more chiral dopants. However, the mixtures shown therein have only low clearing  
10 points. In addition, they comprise a high proportion of 26% of chiral dopants. However, high concentrations of dopant generally result in an impairment of the liquid-crystalline and electro-optical properties of the CLC medium.

15 The materials known from the prior art for flexoelectric and CLC displays often do not have sufficiently broad LC phases, sufficiently low viscosity values and sufficiently high values of the dielectric anisotropy. In addition, they require high switching voltages and often do not have birefringence values matched to the requisite LC layer thickness.

20 Thus, for example for many CLC displays, a CLC medium having high birefringence  $\Delta n$  is necessary in order to achieve high reflectivity, while other CLC displays, for example displays whose priority is high colour saturation (multicolour CLC displays), require a low value of  $\Delta n$ . However,  
25 it has been found that a lowering of the birefringence while simultaneously retaining the high polarity of the CLC medium which is necessary for low switching voltages cannot be achieved to an adequate extent using the CLC media known from the prior art.

30 There is thus a great demand for CLC media having high twist, a large working-temperature range, short response times, a low threshold voltage, low temperature dependence of the reflection wavelength and in particular low values of the birefringence which do not have the disadvantages of the media known from the prior art, or only do so to a lesser extent.

35

5 The invention has the object of providing CLC media, in particular for use in flexoelectric displays, CLC displays, such as SSCT and PSCT displays, and other bistable CLC displays which have the above-mentioned required properties and do not have the disadvantages of the media known from the prior art, or only do so to a lesser extent.

It has been found that this object can be achieved if media according to the invention are used displays of this type.

10 The invention relates to a liquid-crystalline medium having a helically twisted structure comprising a nematic component and an optically active component, characterised in that the optically active component comprises one or more chiral compounds whose helical twisting power and concentration are selected in such a way that the helix pitch of the medium is  $\leq$   
15  $1\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , and the medium has a birefringence  $\Delta n$  of  $\leq 0.16$ .

Particular preference is given to CLC media having birefringence values  $\Delta n$  of  $\leq 0.15$ , in particular from 0.08 to 0.15, very particularly preferably from 0.09 to 0.14, and to CLC media having a dielectric anisotropy  $\Delta\epsilon$  of  
20  $\geq 5$ , in particular  $\geq 10$ , very particularly preferably  $\geq 15$ .

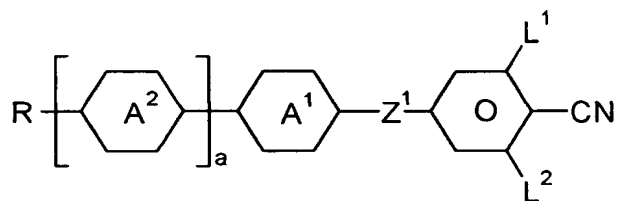
The invention furthermore relates to a liquid-crystalline medium having a helically twisted structure comprising a nematic component and an optically active component, characterised in that

25 the optically active component comprises one or more chiral compounds whose helical twisting power and concentration are selected in such a way that the helix pitch of the medium is  $\leq 1\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , and

30 the nematic component comprises one or more compounds of the formula I

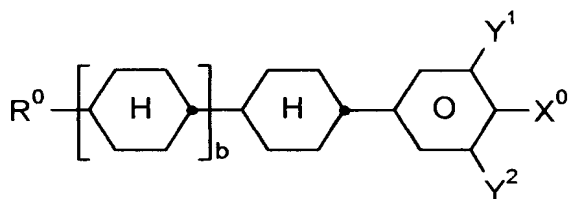
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- 8 -



5

and one or more compounds of the formula II



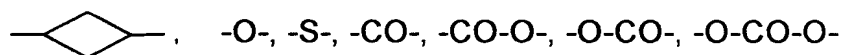
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in which

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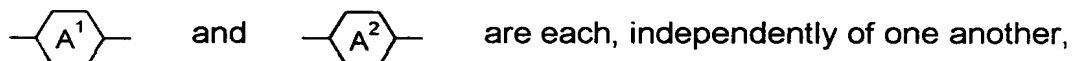
R and R<sup>0</sup> are each, independently of one another, H or an alkyl or alkenyl radical having from 1 to 15 carbon atoms which is unsubstituted, monosubstituted by CN or CF<sub>3</sub> or at least monosubstituted by halogen, where, in addition, one or more CH<sub>2</sub> groups in these radicals may each, independently of one another, be replaced by

20

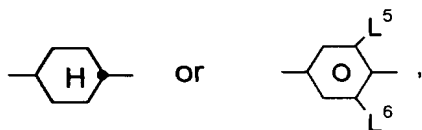


or -C≡C- in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another,

25



30



L<sup>1</sup> to L<sup>6</sup> are each, independently of one another, H or F,

35

$Z^1$  is -COO- or, if at least one of the radicals  $A^1$  and  $A^2$  is trans-1,4-cyclohexylene, is alternatively -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>- or a single bond,

$Y^1$  and  $Y^2$  are each, independently of one another, H or F,

5

$X^0$  is F, Cl, CN, halogenated alkyl, alkenyl or alkoxy having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and

a and b are each, independently of one another, 0 or 1.

10

The invention furthermore relates to the use of the CLC media according to the invention for electro-optical purposes, in particular in bistable CLC displays, CLC displays, such as SSCT and PSCT displays, and in flexoelectric displays.

15

The invention furthermore relates to an electro-optical display, in particular a bistable, CLC, SSCT, PSCT or flexoelectric display, having two plane-parallel outer plates which, together with a frame, form a cell, and a CLC medium located in the cell, where the CLC medium is a medium according to Claim 1.

20

Surprisingly, it has been found that it is possible to prepare a CLC medium in accordance with the present invention having a reflection wavelength in the visible region and/or a cholesteric phase at room temperature which has moderate to low birefringence values and at the same time has sufficiently high values of the dielectric anisotropy  $\Delta\epsilon$ . In the CLC media according to the invention, this is achieved, in particular, through the use of compounds of the formula I and II together with highly twisting chiral dopants as described below.

25

30

Thus, the use of the compounds of the formula I and II in the mixtures for CLC displays according to the invention results in high polarity, i.e. low threshold voltages. In addition, the CLC media according to the invention, on use in CLC displays, exhibit excellent properties with respect to colour saturation and UV stability through the addition of compounds of the

35

formula II. Surprisingly, the achievement of high polarity, which is necessary for acceptable switching voltages, is not adversely affected here.

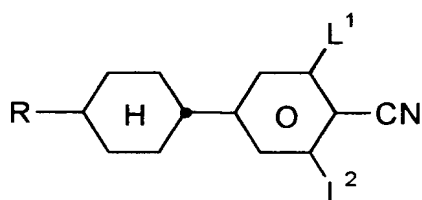
Furthermore, the mixtures according to the invention are distinguished by the following advantages

- they have a broad cholesteric phase range, in particular at low temperatures, and a high clearing point,
- they have high UV stability.

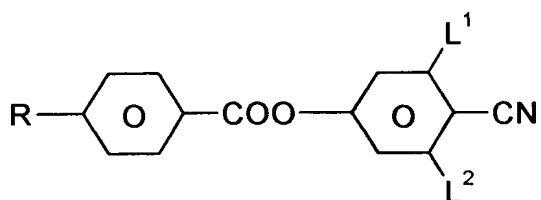
The compounds of the formulae I, II and III have a broad range of applications. Depending on the choice of substituents, these compounds can serve as base materials of which liquid-crystalline media are predominantly composed; however, it is also possible to add compounds of the formulae I and II to liquid-crystalline base materials from other classes of compound in order, for example, to modify the dielectric and/or optical anisotropy of a dielectric of this type and/or to optimise its threshold voltage and/or its viscosity. In the pure state, the compounds of the formulae I, II and III are colourless and form liquid-crystalline mesophases in a temperature range which is favourably located for electro-optical use. They are stable chemically, thermally and to light.

Particular preference is given to compounds of the formula I in which at least one of the radicals  $A^1$  and  $A^2$  is trans-1,4-cyclohexylene and/or  $Z^1$  is  $-\text{COO}-$ .

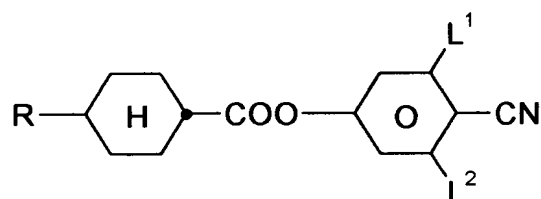
The compounds of the formula I are preferably selected from the following formulae



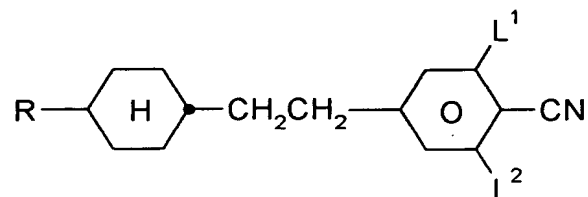
Ia



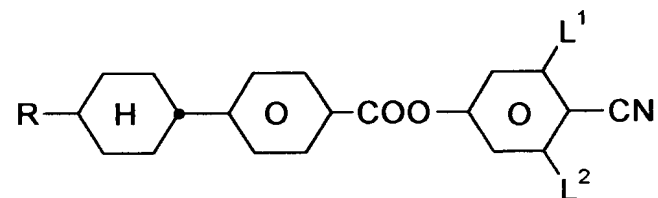
Ib



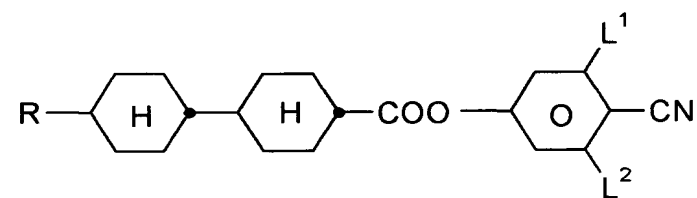
Ic



Id



Ie



If

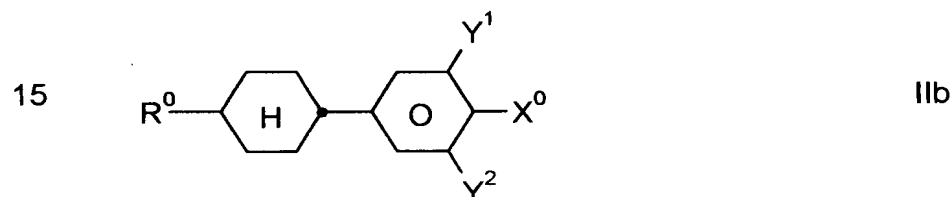
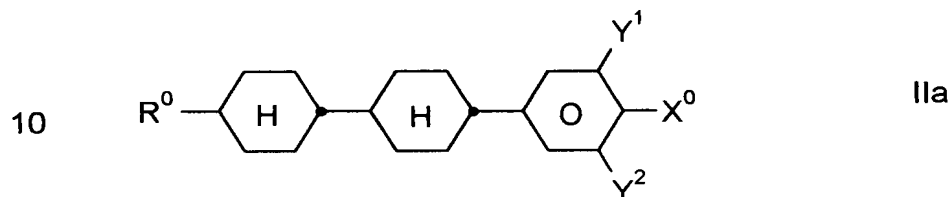
in which R is as defined in the formula I, and  $\text{L}^1$  and  $\text{L}^2$  are each, independently of one another, H or F. R in these compounds is particularly preferably alkyl or alkoxy having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms.

Particular preference is given to mixtures which comprise one or more compounds of the formula Ia, Ib or Ie, in particular those in which  $\text{L}^1$  and/or  $\text{L}^2$  are F.



Preference is furthermore given to mixtures which comprise one or more compounds of the formula If in which  $L^2$  is H and  $L^1$  is H or F, in particular F.

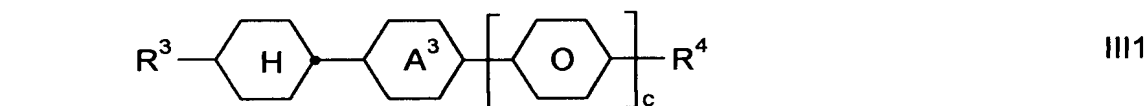
5 The compounds of the formula II are preferably selected from the following formulae



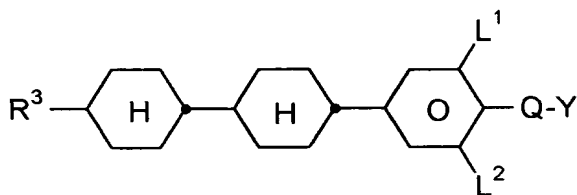
20 in which  $R^0$  and  $X^0$  are as defined in the formula II,  $R^0$  is particularly preferably n-alkyl having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms or alkenyl having from 2 to 7 carbon atoms, and  $X^0$  is particularly preferably F, Cl,  $CF_3$ ,  $OCF_3$  or  $OCHF_2$ :

25 Particular preference is given to compounds of the formula IIa, in particular those in which  $X^0$  is F and  $Y^1$  and  $Y^2$  are H or F, in particular are both F.

Besides the compounds of the formulae I and II, the mixtures according to the invention preferably comprise one or more alkenyl compounds selected from the formulae III1 and III2



35



III2

5

in which

10  $A^3$  is 1,4-phenylene or trans-1,4-cyclohexylene,

$c$  is 0 or 1,

$R^3$  is an alkenyl group having from 2 to 7 carbon atoms,

15  $R^4$  is an alkyl, alkoxy or alkenyl group having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, in which, in addition, one or two non-adjacent  $CH_2$  groups may be replaced by  $-O-$ ,  $-CH=CH-$ ,  $-C\equiv C-$ ,  $-CO-$ ,  $-OCO-$  or  $-COO-$  in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another,

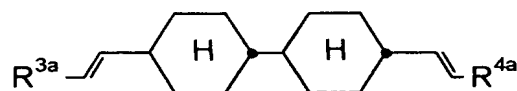
20  $Q$  is  $CF_2$ ,  $OCF_2$ ,  $CFH$ ,  $OCFH$  or a single bond,

$Y$  is F or Cl, and

25  $L^1$  and  $L^2$  are each, independently of one another, H or F.

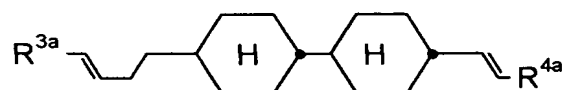
Particular preference is given to compounds of the formula III1 in which  $c$  is 1. Further preferred compounds of the formula III1 are selected from the following formulae

30

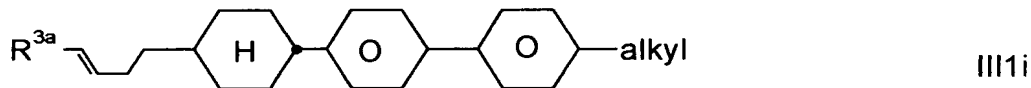
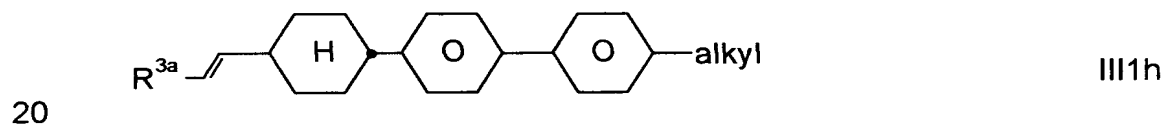
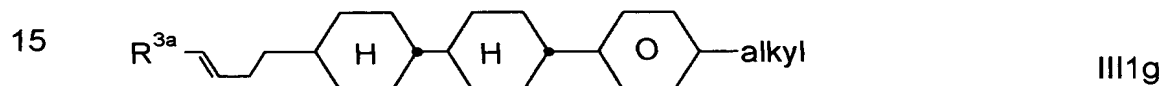
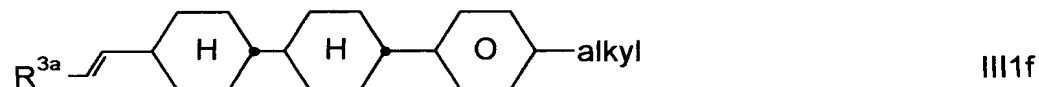
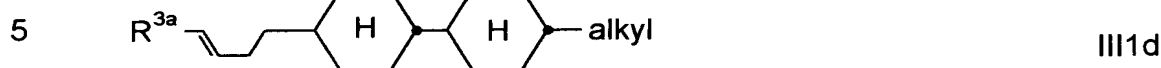
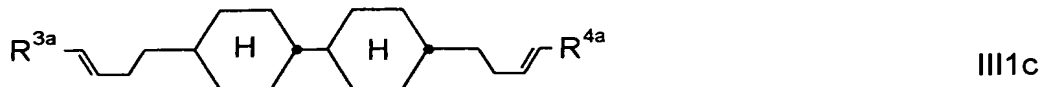


III1a

35



III1b

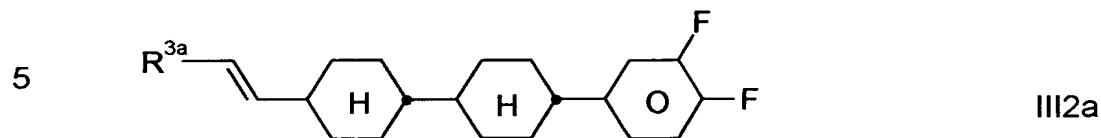


25
 in which  $R^{3a}$  and  $R^{4a}$  are each, independently of one another, H,  $CH_3$ ,  $C_2H_5$  or  $n-C_3H_7$ , and alkyl is an alkyl group having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms.

30
 Particular preference is given to compounds of the formula III1a, in particular those in which  $R^{3a}$  and  $R^{4a}$  are  $CH_3$ , compounds of the formula III1e, in particular those in which  $R^{3a}$  is H, and compounds of the formulae III1f, III1g, III1h and III1i, in particular those in which  $R^{3a}$  is H or  $CH_3$ .

35
 Particularly preferred compounds of the formula III2 are those in which  $L^1$  and/or  $L^2$  are F and Q-Y is F or  $OCF_3$ . Further preferred compounds of the formula III2 are those in which  $R^3$  is 1E-alkenyl or 3E-alkenyl having from 2

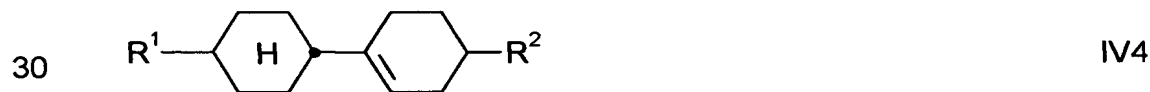
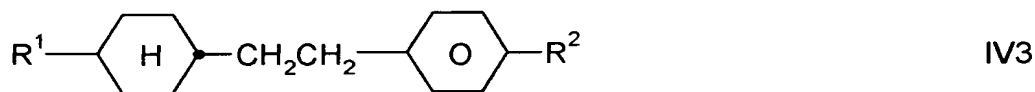
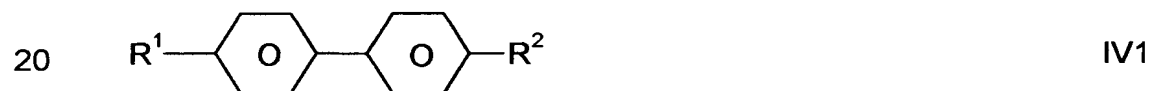
to 7 carbon atoms, in particular 2, 3 or 4 carbon atoms. Further preferred compounds of the formula III2 are those of the formula III2a

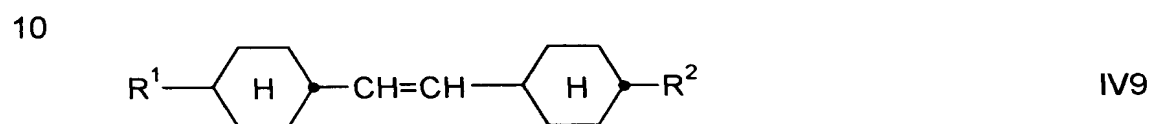
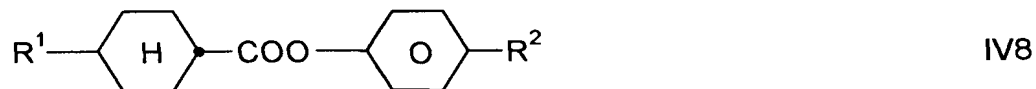
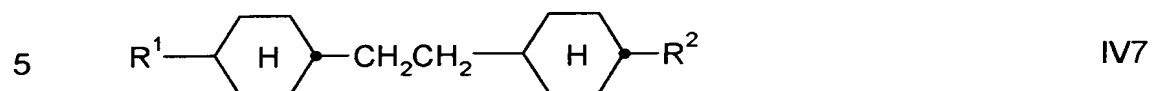


in which  $R^{3a}$  is H,  $CH_3$ ,  $C_2H_5$  or  $n-C_3H_7$ , in particular H or  $CH_3$ .

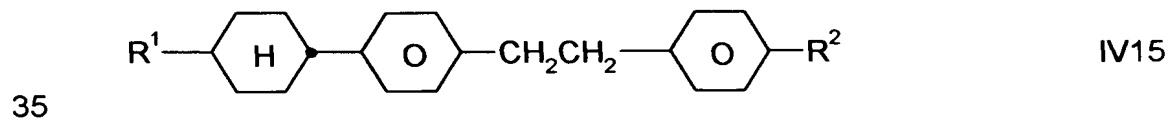
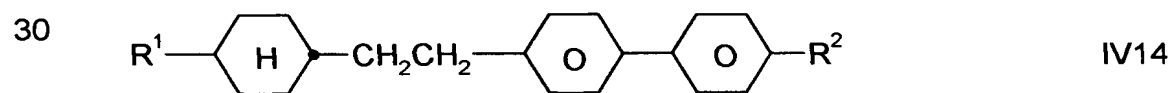
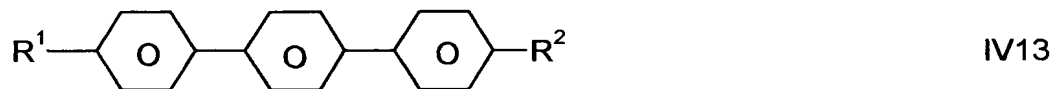
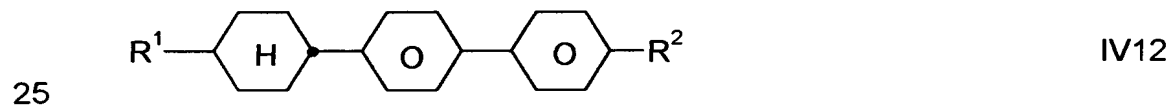
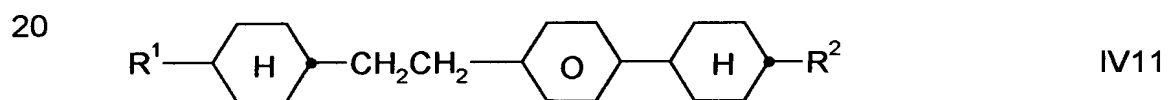
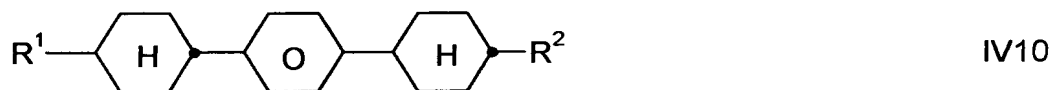
10 The use of compounds of the formula III1 and III2 in the liquid-crystal mixtures according to the invention results in particularly low values of the rotational viscosity and in CLC displays having fast response times, in particular at low temperatures.

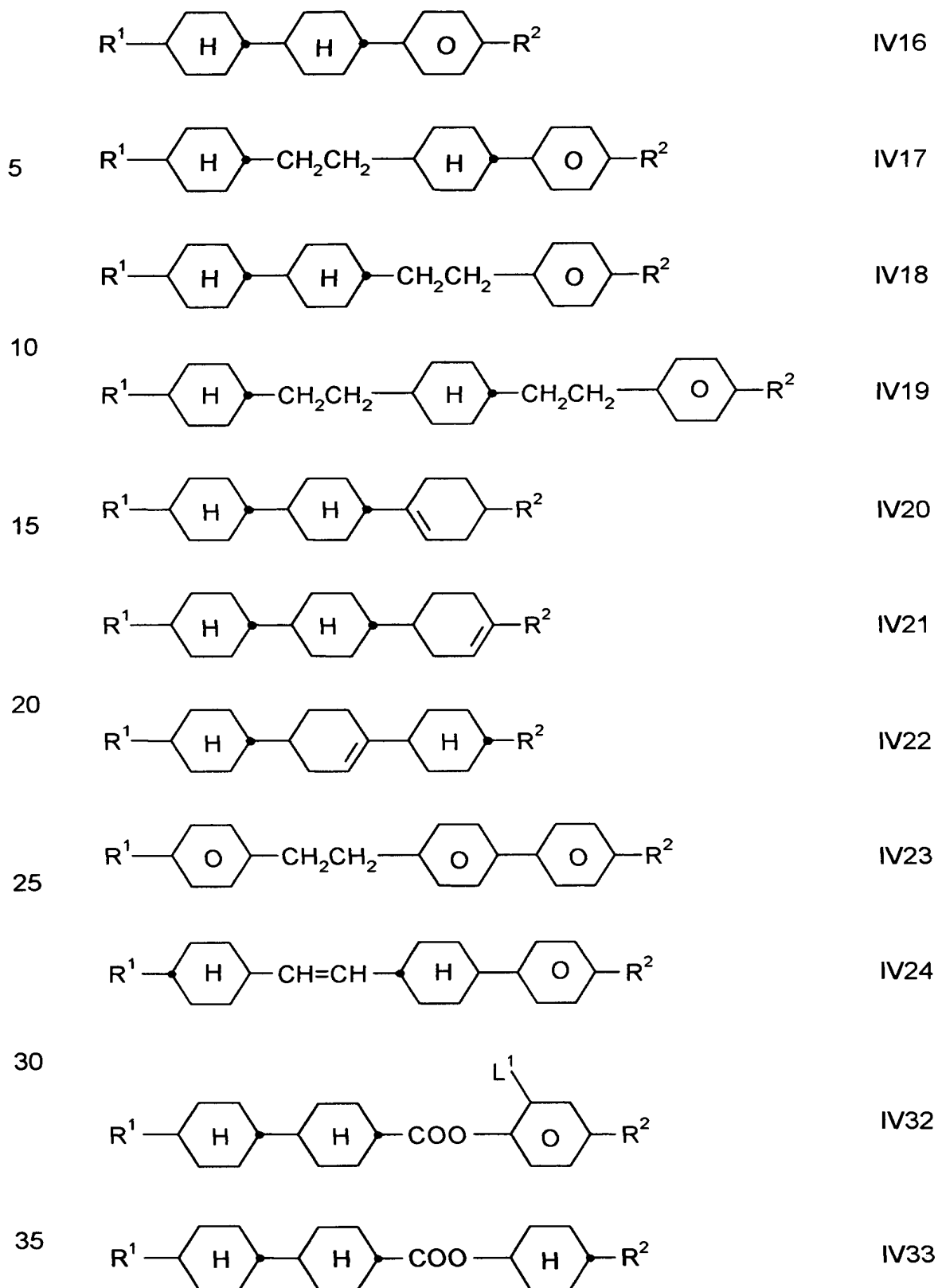
15 Besides the compounds of the formulae I and II, preferred liquid-crystal mixtures preferably comprise one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the bicyclic compounds of the following formulae



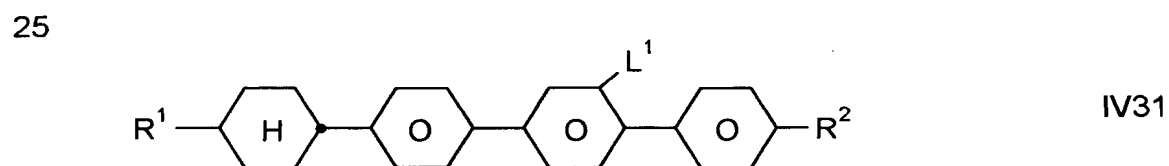
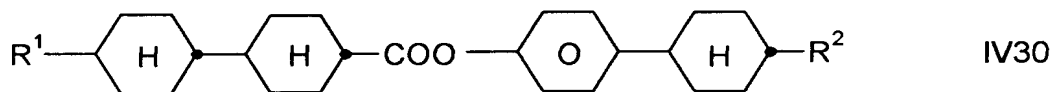
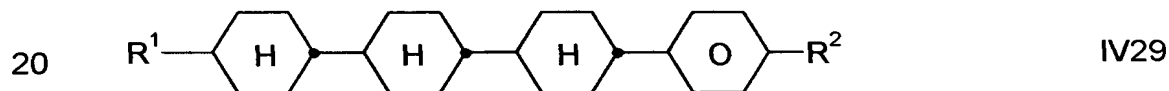
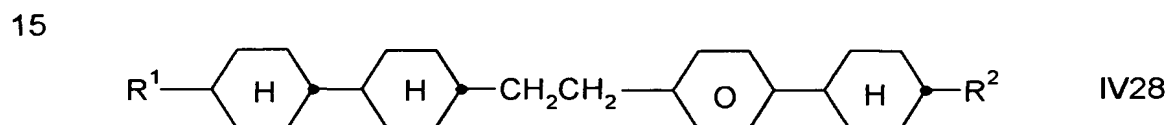
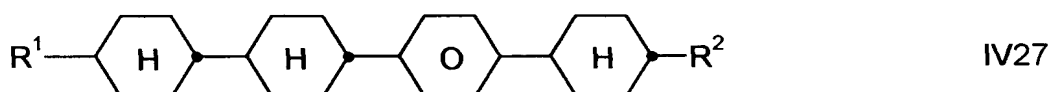
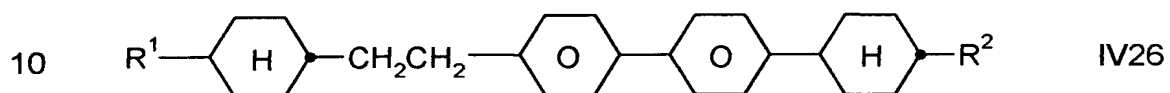
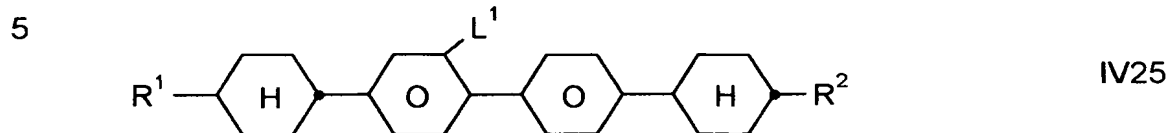


15
 and/or one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the tricyclic compounds of the following formulae





and/or one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of the tetracyclic compounds of the following formulae



30 in which R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are as defined in the formula II, and are preferably each, independently of one another, an alkyl, alkoxy or alkenyl group having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, in which, in addition, one or two non-adjacent CH<sub>2</sub> groups may be replaced by -O-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, -CO-, -OCO- or -COO- in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one  
35 another, and L<sup>1</sup> is H or F.

The 1,4-phenylene groups in IV10 to IV19 and IV23 to IV32 may each, independently of one another, also be monosubstituted or polysubstituted by fluorine.

5 Particular preference is given to compounds of the formulae IV25 to IV31 in which  $R^1$  is alkyl and  $R^2$  is alkyl or alkoxy, in particular alkoxy, each having from 1 to 7 carbon atoms. Preference is furthermore given to compounds of the formulae IV25 and IV31 in which  $L^1$  is F. Very particular preference is given to compounds of the formulae IV25 and IV27.

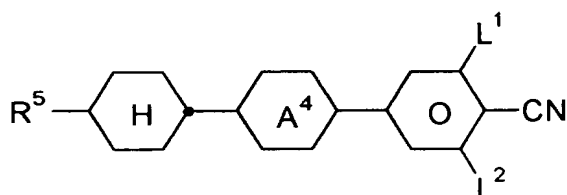
10

$R^1$  and  $R^2$  in the compounds of the formulae IV1 to IV30 are particularly preferably straight-chain alkyl or alkoxy having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms.

15

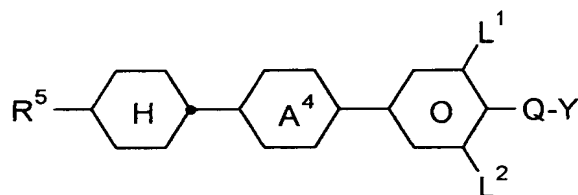
In a further preferred embodiment, the mixtures according to the invention preferably comprise, besides the compounds of the formulae I and II, one or more compounds of the formulae V1 and/or V2

20



V1

25



V2

30

in which

$A^4$  is 1,4-phenylene, which may also be fluorinated in the 3- and/or 5-position, or, in the formula V2, is alternatively trans-1,4-cyclohexylene,

35

$R^5$  is an alkyl, alkoxy or alkenyl group having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, in which, in addition, one or two non-adjacent  $CH_2$



groups may be replaced by -O-, -CH=CH-, -C≡C-, -CO-, -OCO- or -COO- in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another,

5 Q is CF<sub>2</sub>, OCF<sub>2</sub>, CFH, OCFH or a single bond,

Y is F or Cl, and

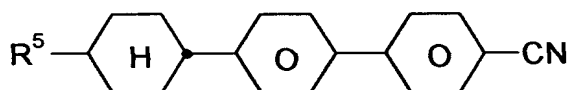
L<sup>1</sup> and L<sup>2</sup> are each, independently of one another, H or F.

10

Particular preference is given to compounds of the formulae V1 and V2 in which A<sup>4</sup> is 1,4-phenylene.

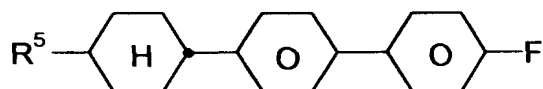
15

Further preferred compounds of the formulae V1 and V2 are selected from the following formulae



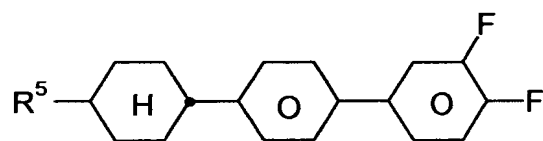
V1a

20



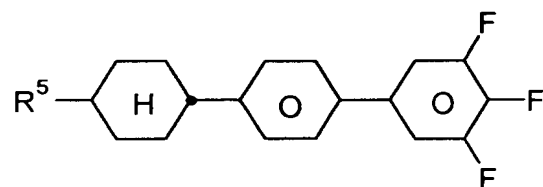
V2a

25



V2b

30



V2c

in which R<sup>5</sup> is as defined above and is preferably alkyl or alkoxy having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms.

35

Particular preference is given to compounds of the formulae V1a and V2b.

The optically active component comprises one or more chiral dopants whose helical twisting power and concentration are selected in such a way that the helix pitch of the LC medium is less than or equal to 1  $\mu\text{m}$ .

5

The helix pitch of the medium is preferably from 130 nm to 1000 nm, in particular from 200 nm to 750 nm, particularly preferably from 300 nm to 450 nm.

10

The helix pitch is preferably selected in such a way that the medium reflects light in the visible wavelength range. The term "visible wavelength range" or "visible spectrum" typically covers the wavelength range from 400 to 800 nm. Above and below, however, this term is also intended to include the wavelength range from 200 to 1200 nm, including the UV and infrared (IR) range, and the far UV and far IR range.

15

The reflection wavelength of the LC medium according to the invention is preferably in the range from 200 to 1500 nm, in particular from 300 to 1200 nm, particularly preferably from 350 to 900 nm, very particularly preferably from 400 to 800 nm. Preference is furthermore given to LC media having a reflection wavelength of from 400 to 700 nm, in particular from 400 to 600 nm.

20

The wavelength values indicated above and below relate to the half-value width of the reflection band, unless stated otherwise.

25

The ratio  $d/p$  between the layer thickness of the liquid-crystal cell  $d$  (separation of the outer plates) in a CLC display according to the invention and the natural helix pitch  $p$  of the LC medium is preferably greater than 1, in particular in the range from 2 to 20, particularly preferably from 3 to 15, very particularly preferably from 4 to 10.

30

The proportion of the optically active component in the LC medium according to the invention is preferably  $\leq 20\%$ , in particular  $\leq 10\%$ , particularly preferably from 0.01 to 7%, very particularly preferably from 0.1 to

35

5%. The optically active component preferably comprises from 1 to 6, in particular 1, 2, 3 or 4, chiral compounds.

5 The chiral dopants should preferably have a high helical twisting power (HTP) and low temperature dependence. They should furthermore have good solubility in the nematic component and not impair the liquid-crystal-line properties of the LC medium, or only do so to a small extent. They can have the same or opposite directions of rotation and have the same or opposite temperature dependence of the twist.

10

Particular preference is given to dopants having an HTP of  $20 \mu\text{m}^{-1}$  or more, in particular  $40 \mu\text{m}^{-1}$  or more, particularly preferably  $70 \mu\text{m}^{-1}$  or more.

15 For the optically active component, a multiplicity of chiral dopants, some of which are commercially available, is available to the person skilled in the art, such as, for example, cholesteryl nonanoate, R/S-811, R/S-1011, R/S-2011 or CB15 (Merck KGaA, Darmstadt).

20 Particularly suitable dopants are compounds which contain one or more chiral radicals and one or more mesogenic groups or one or more aromatic or alicyclic groups which form a mesogenic group with the chiral radical.

25 Suitable chiral radicals are, for example, chiral branched hydrocarbon radicals, chiral ethanediols, binaphthols or dioxolanes, furthermore mono-valent or polyvalent chiral radicals selected from the group consisting of sugar derivatives, sugar alcohols, sugar acids, lactic acids, chiral substituted glycols, steroid derivatives, terpene derivatives, amino acids or sequences of a few, preferably 1-5, amino acids.

30

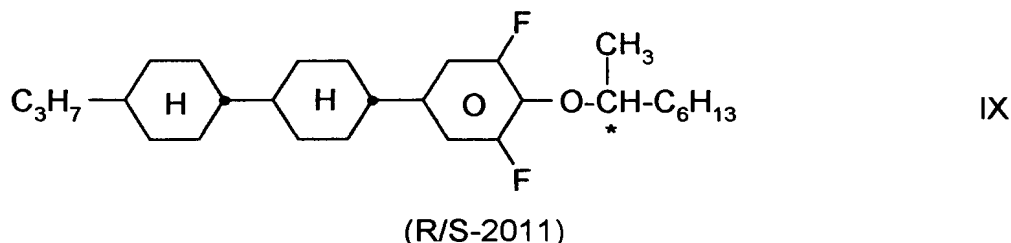
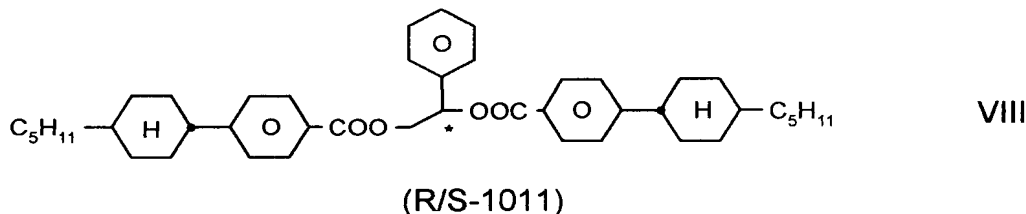
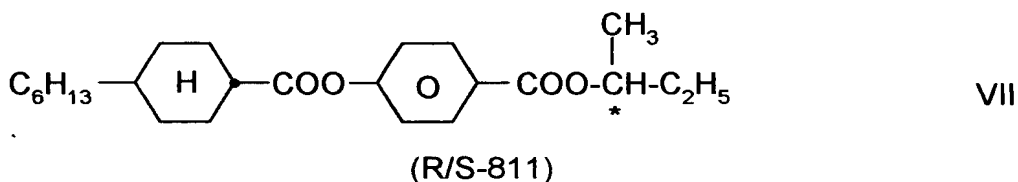
Preferred chiral radicals are sugar derivatives, such as glucose, mannose, galactose, fructose, arabinose and dextrose; sugar alcohols, such as, for example, sorbitol, mannitol, iditol, galactitol or anhydro derivatives thereof, in particular dianhydrohexitols, such as dianhydrosorbide (1,4:3,6-dianhydro-D-sorbide and isosorbide), dianhydromannitol (isosorbitol) or dianhydroiditol (isoiditol); sugar acids, such as, for example, gluconic acid,

35

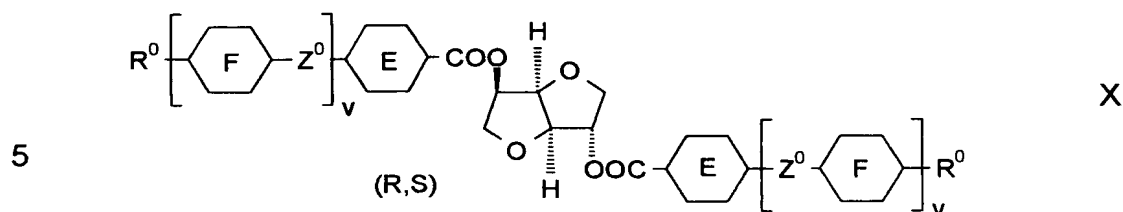
gulonic acid and ketogulonic acid; chiral substituted glycol radicals, such as, for example, mono- or oligoethylene or -propylene glycols in which one or more CH<sub>2</sub> groups are substituted by alkyl or alkoxy; amino acids, such as, for example, alanine, valine, phenylglycine or phenylalanine, or sequences of from 1 to 5 of these amino acids; steroid derivatives, such as, for example, cholesteryl or cholic acid radicals; terpene derivatives, such as, for example, menthyl, neomenthyl, campheyl, pineyl, terpineyl, isolongifolyl, fenchyl, carreyll, myrthenyl, nopyl, geraniyl, linaloyl, neryl, citronellyl or dihydrocitronellyl.

Suitable chiral radicals and mesogenic chiral compounds are described, for example, in DE 34 25 503, DE 35 34 777, DE 35 34 778, DE 35 34 779 and DE 35 34 780, DE-A-43 42 280, EP-A-1 038 941 and DE-A-195 41 820.

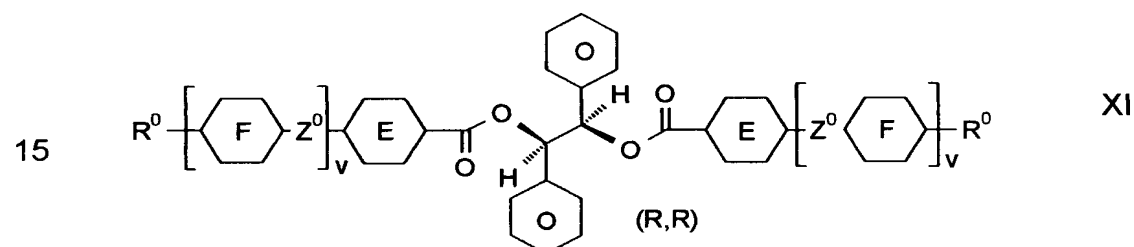
Preferred dopants are selected from the formulae VII to IX



derivatives of isosorbide, isomannitol or isoiditol, in particular dianhydro-sorbide derivatives of the formula X



10 and chiral ethanediols, such as, for example, diphenylethanediol (hydrobenzoin), in particular mesogenic hydrobenzoin derivatives of the formula XI



20 including the (R,S), (S,R), (R,R) and (S,S) enantiomers, none of which are shown,

in which

25 E and F are each, independently of one another, 1,4-phenylene, which may also be monosubstituted, disubstituted or trisubstituted by L, or 1,4-cyclohexylene,

30 L is H, F, Cl, CN or optionally halogenated alkyl, alkoxy, alkyl-carbonyl, alkoxy-carbonyl or alkoxy-carbonyloxy having 1-7 carbon atoms,

v is 0 or 1,

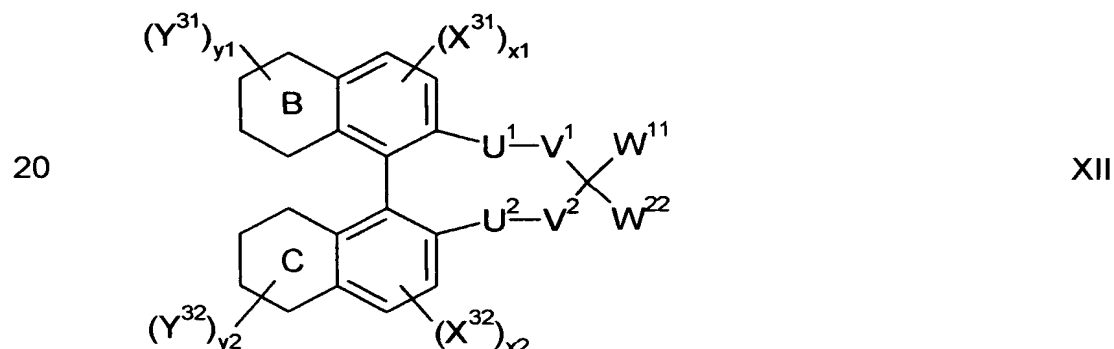
35 Z<sup>0</sup> is -COO-, -OCO-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>- or a single bond, and

R is alkyl, alkoxy, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl or alkylcarbonyloxy having 1-12 carbon atoms.

The compounds of the formula X are described in WO 98/00428. The compounds of the formula XI are described in GB-A-2,328,207.

Particularly preferred dopants are chiral binaphthyl derivatives, as described in EP 01111954.2, chiral binaphthol acetal derivatives, as described in EP 00122844.4, EP 00123385.7 and EP 01104842.8, chiral TADDOL derivatives, as in WO 02/06265, and chiral dopants having at least one fluorinated bridging group and a terminal or central chiral group, as described in WO 02/06196 and WO 02/06195.

The chiral binaphthyl derivatives of EP01111954.2 conform to the formula XII



in which the individual radicals, independently of one another, have the following meanings

$X^{31}$ ,  $X^{32}$ ,  $Y^{31}$  and  $Y^{32}$  are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, Br, I, CN, SCN, SF<sub>5</sub>, straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to 25 carbon atoms, which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted or polysubstituted by F, Cl, Br, I or CN, and in which, in addition, one or more non-adjacent CH<sub>2</sub> groups may each, independently of one another, be replaced by -O-, -S-, -NH-, -NR<sup>00</sup>-, -CO-, -COO-, -OCO-, -OCO-O-, -S-CO-, -CO-S-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C- in such a way that O and/or S atoms are

not linked directly to one another, a polymerisable group, or cycloalkyl or aryl having up to 20 carbon atoms, which may also be monosubstituted or polysubstituted by L or a polymerisable group,

5

$R^{00}$  is H or alkyl having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms,

$x^1$  and  $x^2$  are each, independently of one another, 0, 1 or 2,

10

$y^1$  and  $y^2$  are each, independently of one another, 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4,

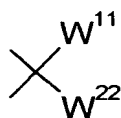
B and C

are each, independently of one another, an aromatic or partially or fully saturated aliphatic six-membered ring, in which one or more CH groups may be replaced by N and one or more CH<sub>2</sub> groups may be replaced by O and/or S,

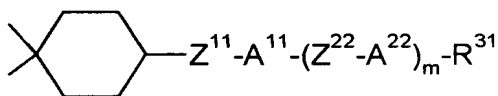
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one of the radicals  $W^{11}$  and  $W^{22}$  is  $-Z^{11}-A^{11}-(Z^{22}-A^{22})_m-R^{31}$  and the other is  $R^{32}$  or  $A^{33}$ , or both radicals  $W^{11}$  and  $W^{22}$  are  $-Z^{11}-A^{11}-(Z^{22}-A^{22})_m-R^{31}$ , where  $W^1$  and  $W^2$  are not simultaneously H, or

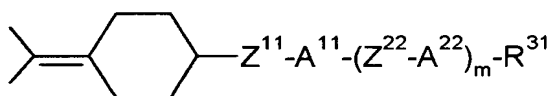
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is



or



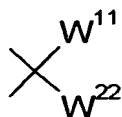
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$U^1$  and  $U^2$  are each, independently of one another, CH<sub>2</sub>, O, S, CO or CS,

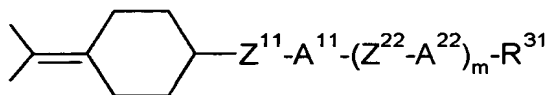
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$V^1$  and  $V^2$  are each, independently of one another, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>, in which up to four non-adjacent CH<sub>2</sub> groups may be replaced by O and/or S, and one of the radicals  $V^1$  and  $V^2$  or, if

35



is



one or both radicals  $V^1$  and  $V^2$  are alternatively a single bond,

5         $n$         is an integer from 1 to 7,

$Z^{11}$  and  $Z^{22}$  are each, independently of one another, -O-, -S-, -CO-,  
 -COO-, -OCO-, -O-COO-, -CO-NR<sup>00</sup>-, -NR<sup>00</sup>-CO-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>-,  
 -CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -SCH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>S-, -CF<sub>2</sub>O-, -OCF<sub>2</sub>-, -CF<sub>2</sub>S-, -SCF<sub>2</sub>-,  
 10        -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CF<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>-, -CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>-, -CH=CH-, -CH=N-,  
 -N=CH-, -N=N-, -CF=CH-, -CH=CF-, -CF=CF-, -C≡C-,  
 -CH=CH-COO-, -OCO-CH=CH- or a single bond,

$A^{11}$ ,  $A^{22}$  and  $A^{33}$  are each, independently of one another, 1,4-phenylene, in  
 15        which, in addition, one or more CH groups may be replaced by  
 N, 1,4-cyclohexylene, in which, in addition, one or more non-  
 adjacent CH<sub>2</sub> groups may be replaced by O and/or S, 1,3-  
 dioxolane-4,5-diyl, 1,4-cyclohexenylenylene, 1,4-bicyclo[2.2.2]-  
 octylene, piperidine-1,4-diyl, naphthalene-2,6-diyl, decahydro-  
 20        naphthalene-2,6-diyl or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-  
 diyl, where all these groups may be unsubstituted or mono-  
 substituted or polysubstituted by L, and  $A^{11}$  is alternatively a  
 single bond,

25        L        is halogen, CN, NO<sub>2</sub> or an alkyl, alkoxy, alkylcarbonyl or  
 alkoxycarbonyl group having from 1 to 7 carbon atoms, in  
 which one or more H atoms may be replaced by F or Cl,

30         $m$         is in each case, independently of one another, 0, 1, 2 or 3,  
 and

$R^{31}$  and  $R^{32}$  are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, Br, I, CN,  
 SCN, OH, SF<sub>5</sub>, straight-chain or branched alkyl having up to  
 25 carbon atoms, which may be unsubstituted or monosub-  
 35        stituted or polysubstituted by F, Cl, Br, I or CN, and in which,  
 in addition, one or more non-adjacent CH<sub>2</sub> groups may each,



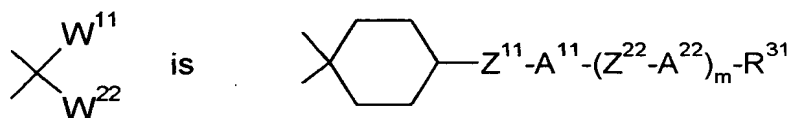
independently of one another, be replaced by -O-, -S-, -NH-,  
 -NR<sup>00</sup>-, -CO-, -COO-, -OCO-, -OCO-O-, -S-CO-, -CO-S-,  
 -CH=CH- or -C≡C- in such a way that O and/or S atoms are  
 not linked directly to one another, or a polymerisable group.

5

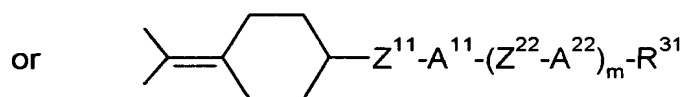
Particular preference is given to compounds of the formula XII in which

- at least one, preferably both, radicals B and C are an aromatic ring,
- at least one, preferably both, radicals B and C contain two saturated  
 10 carbon atoms,
- at least one, preferably both, radicals B and C contain four saturated  
 carbon atoms,
- at least one, preferably both, radicals U<sup>1</sup> and U<sup>2</sup> are O,
- 15 - V<sup>1</sup> and V<sup>2</sup> are (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>, in which n is 1, 2, 3 or 4, and preferably one of  
 the radicals V<sup>1</sup> and V<sup>2</sup> is CH<sub>2</sub> and the other is CH<sub>2</sub> or (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>,
- one of the radicals V<sup>1</sup> and V<sup>2</sup> is CH<sub>2</sub> and the other is a single bond,
- at least one of the radicals Z<sup>11</sup> and Z<sup>22</sup> is -CF<sub>2</sub>O-, -OCF<sub>2</sub>- or -CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>-,
- 20 - Z<sup>11</sup> is a single bond,
- at least one of the radicals Z<sup>11</sup> and Z<sup>22</sup> is -CF<sub>2</sub>O-, -OCF<sub>2</sub>-, -CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>- or  
 -CF=CF- and the other is -COO-, -OCO-, -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>- or a single bond,
- at least one of the radicals Z<sup>11</sup> and Z<sup>22</sup> is -C≡C-,

25



30



and m is 0 or 1, in particular 0, preferably m is 0 and A<sup>1</sup> is a single bond,

- W<sup>11</sup> is R<sup>32</sup> or A<sup>33</sup>, in particular H or F, and W<sup>22</sup> is Z<sup>11</sup>-A<sup>11</sup>-(Z<sup>22</sup>-A<sup>22</sup>)<sub>m</sub>-R<sup>31</sup>, in  
 which m is 1 or 2,
- 35 - x<sup>1</sup> and x<sup>2</sup> are 1,
- y<sup>1</sup> and y<sup>2</sup> are 1,

- $x^1$ ,  $x^2$ ,  $y^1$  and  $y^2$  are 0,
- at least one, preferably one or two, of the radicals  $X^{31}$ ,  $X^{32}$ ,  $Y^{31}$  and  $Y^{32}$  are or contain a polymerisable group,
- 5 -  $R^{31}$  is a polymerisable group,
- $R^{31}$  is straight-chain alkyl having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, in which, in addition, one or more H atoms may be replaced by F or CN, and in which, in addition, one or more non-adjacent  $CH_2$  groups may each, independently of one another, be replaced by -O-, -S-, -NH-, -N(CH<sub>3</sub>)-, -CO-, -COO-, -OCO-, -OCO-O-, -S-CO-, -CO-S-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C- in such a way that O and/or S atoms are not linked directly to one another, particularly preferably alkyl or alkoxy having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms,
- 10 -  $X^{31}$ ,  $X^{32}$ ,  $Y^{31}$ ,  $Y^{32}$  and  $R^{32}$  are selected from H, F and straight-chain alkyl having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, in which, in addition, one or more H atoms may be replaced by F or CN, and in which, in addition, one or more non-adjacent  $CH_2$  groups may each, independently of one another, be replaced by -O-, -S-, -NH-, -N(CH<sub>3</sub>)-, -CO-, -COO-, -OCO-, -OCO-O-, -S-CO-, -CO-S-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C- in such a way that O and/or S atoms are not linked directly to one another, and are particularly preferably H,
- 15 F or alkyl or alkoxy having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms,
- $X^{31}$ ,  $X^{32}$ ,  $Y^{31}$  and  $Y^{32}$  are selected from aryl, preferably phenyl, which is unsubstituted or monosubstituted or polysubstituted by L, preferably monosubstituted in the 4-position,
- 20 - L is F, Cl, CN or optionally fluorinated alkyl, alkoxy, alkylcarbonyl or alkoxy carbonyl having from 1 to 7 carbon atoms,
- L is F, Cl, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, OCH<sub>3</sub>, OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, COCH<sub>3</sub>, COC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, CHF<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>F, OCF<sub>3</sub>, OCHF<sub>2</sub>, OCH<sub>2</sub>F or OC<sub>2</sub>F<sub>5</sub>,
- 25 -  $A^{33}$  is 1,4-phenylene or 1,4-cyclohexylene, which may, in addition, also be substituted by up to 5, preferably 1, 2 or 3, F or Cl atoms, CN or NO<sub>2</sub> groups or alkyl, alkoxy, alkylcarbonyl or alkoxy carbonyl groups having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, in which, in addition, one or more H atoms may be replaced by F or Cl,
- 30 -  $A^{11}$  and  $A^{22}$  are selected from 1,4-phenylene and trans-1,4-cyclohexylene, which may be unsubstituted or substituted by up to 4 radicals L,
- 35

- the mesogenic group  $Z^{11}-A^{11}-(Z^{22}-A^{22})_m$  contains one, two or three five- or six-membered rings,
- the mesogenic group  $Z^{11}-A^{11}-(Z^{22}-A^{22})_m$  is bicyclohexyl, biphenyl, phenyl-cyclohexyl, cyclohexylphenyl or biphenylcyclohexyl, in which the phenyl rings may also be substituted by one or two F atoms,

The mesogenic group  $-Z^{11}-A^{11}-(Z^{22}-A^{22})_m$  in the formula XII is preferably selected from the following sub-formulae or mirror images thereof. In these, Phe denotes 1,4-phenylene, which is optionally substituted by one or more groups L, and Cyc denotes 1,4-cyclohexylene. Z is in each case, independently, as defined above for  $Z^{11}$ .

-Phe-  
 -Cyc-  
 -Phe-Z-Phe-  
 -Phe-Z-Cyc-  
 -Cyc-Z-Cyc-  
 -Phe-Z-Phe-Z-Phe-  
 -Phe-Z-Phe-Z-Cyc-  
 -Phe-Z-Cyc-Z-Phe-  
 -Cyc-Z-Phe-Z-Cyc-  
 -Cyc-Z-Cyc-Z-Phe-  
 -Cyc-Z-Cyc-Z-Cyc-

L is preferably F, Cl, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, OCH<sub>3</sub>, OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, COCH<sub>3</sub>, COC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, CHF<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>F, OCF<sub>3</sub>, OCHF<sub>2</sub>, OCH<sub>2</sub>F, OC<sub>2</sub>F<sub>5</sub>, in particular F, Cl, CN, CH<sub>3</sub>, CHF<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, OCH<sub>3</sub>, OCHF<sub>2</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub> or OCF<sub>3</sub>, very particularly preferably F, CH<sub>3</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, OCH<sub>3</sub>, OCHF<sub>2</sub> or OCF<sub>3</sub>.

The polymerisable group is preferably selected from the formula P-Sp-X, in which

P is  $CH_2=CW^1-COO-$ ,  $W^2HC \begin{array}{c} \diagup O \diagdown \\ \text{---} \end{array} CH-$ ,  $W^2 \begin{array}{c} \diagup O \diagdown \\ \text{---} \end{array} (CH_2)_{k1}-O-$ ,  $CH_2=CW^2-(O)_{k1}-$ ,  $CH_3-CH=CH-O-$ ,  $HO-CW^2W^3-$ ,  $HS-CW^2W^3-$ ,  $HW^2N-$ ,

HO-CW<sup>2</sup>W<sup>3</sup>-NH-, CH<sub>2</sub>=CW<sup>1</sup>-CO-NH-, CH<sub>2</sub>=CH-(COO)<sub>k1</sub>-Phe-(O)<sub>k2</sub>-,  
Phe-CH=CH-, HOOC-, OCN- or W<sup>4</sup>W<sup>5</sup>W<sup>6</sup>Si,

5 Sp is a spacer group having from 1 to 25 carbon atoms or a single bond,

X is -O-, -S-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -CO-, -COO-, -OCO-, -OCO-O-, -CO-N(R<sup>00</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>00</sup>)-CO-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -SCH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>S-, -CH=CH-COO-, -OOC-CH=CH- or a single bond, and

10 W<sup>1</sup> is H, Cl, CN, phenyl or alkyl having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, in particular H, Cl or CH<sub>3</sub>,

W<sup>2</sup> and W<sup>3</sup>, independently of one another, are H or alkyl having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, in particular methyl, ethyl or n-propyl,

15 W<sup>4</sup>, W<sup>5</sup> and W<sup>6</sup>, independently of one another, are Cl, oxaalkyl or oxa-carbonylalkyl having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms,

Phe is 1,4-phenylene,

20 k1 and k2, independently of one another, are 0 or 1, and

R<sup>00</sup> is H or alkyl having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

25 P is preferably a vinyl, acrylate, methacrylate, propenyl ether or epoxy group, in particular an acrylate or methacrylate group.

30 Sp is preferably chiral or achiral, straight-chain or branched alkylene having from 1 to 20, preferably from 1 to 12, carbon atoms, in which, in addition, one or more non-adjacent CH<sub>2</sub> groups may be replaced by -O-, -S-, -NH-, -N(CH<sub>3</sub>)-, -CO-, -O-CO-, -S-CO-, -O-COO-, -CO-S-, -CO-O-, -CH(halogen)-, -CH(CN)-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C- in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another.

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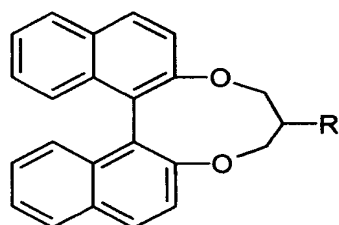
Typical spacer groups are, for example,  $-(CH_2)_p-$ ,  $-(CH_2CH_2O)_r-CH_2CH_2-$ ,  $-CH_2CH_2-S-CH_2CH_2-$  or  $-CH_2CH_2-NH-CH_2CH_2-$ , in which  $p$  is an integer from 2 to 12, and  $r$  is an integer from 1 to 3.

- 5 Preferred spacer groups are, for example, ethylene, propylene, butylene, pentylene, hexylene, heptylene, octylene, nonylene, decylene, undecylene, dodecylene, octadecylene, ethylenoxyethylene, methylenoxybutylene, ethylenethioethylene, ethylene-N-methyliminoethylene, 1-methylalkylene, ethenylene, propenylene and butenylene.

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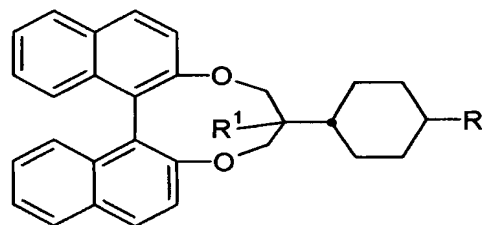
Particularly preferred compounds of the formula XII are the following

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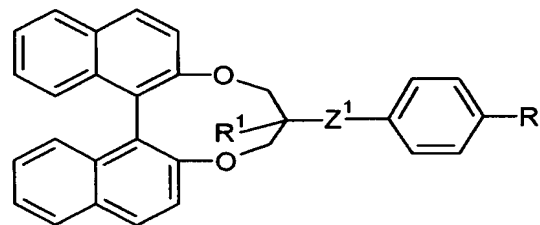
XIIa

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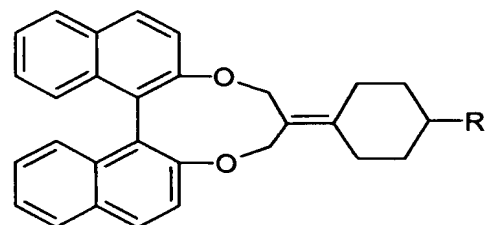
XIIb

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XIIc

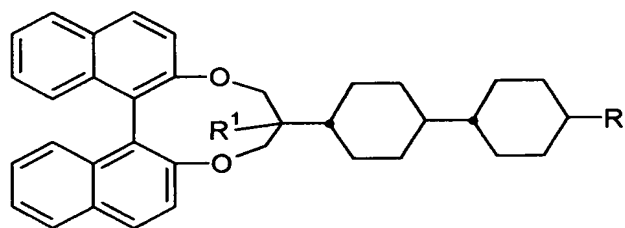
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XIIId

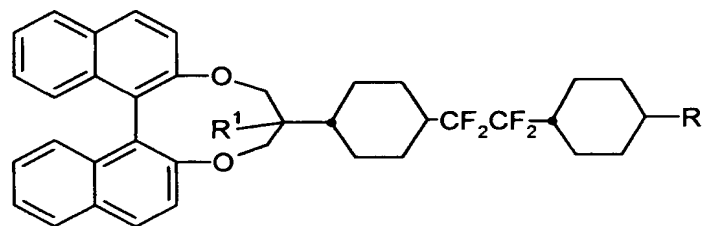
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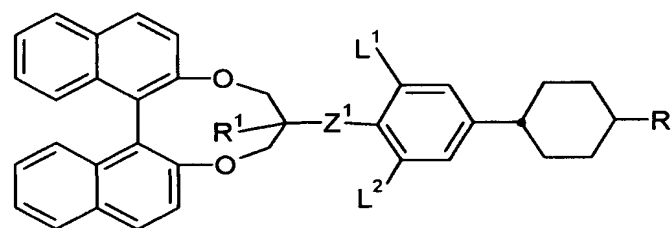
XIIe

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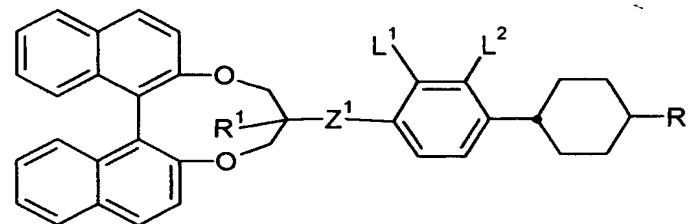
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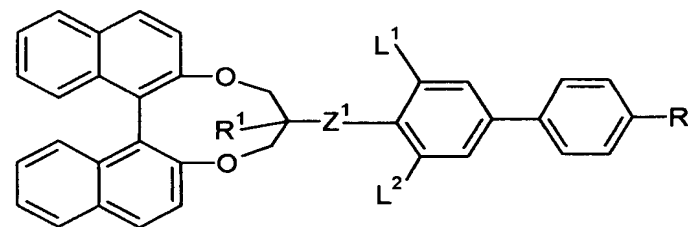
XIIIg

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XIIIf

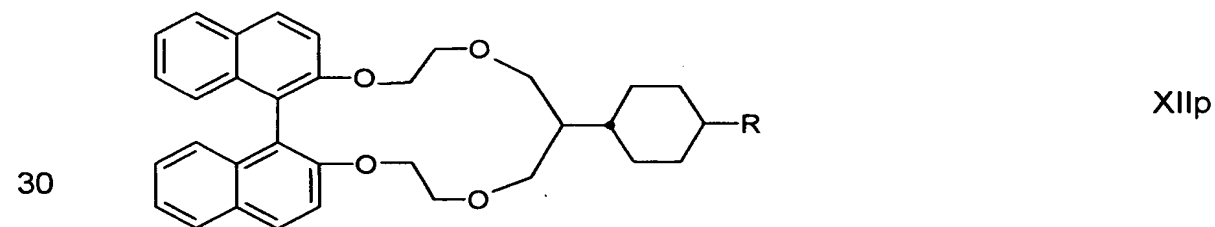
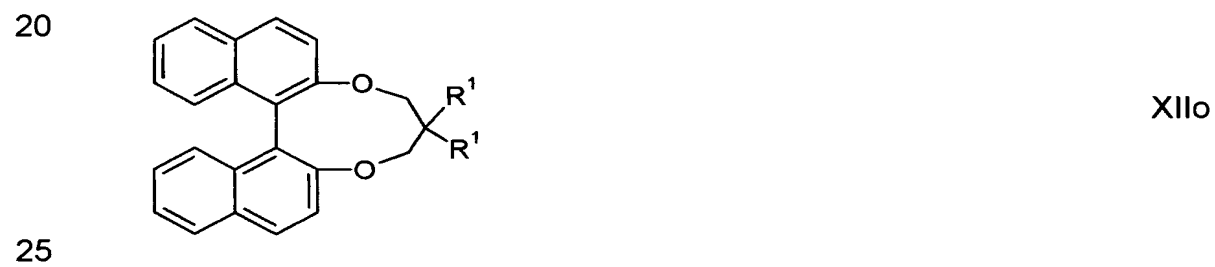
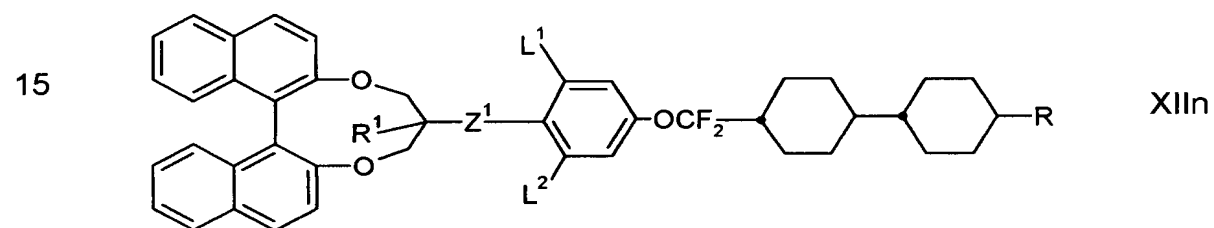
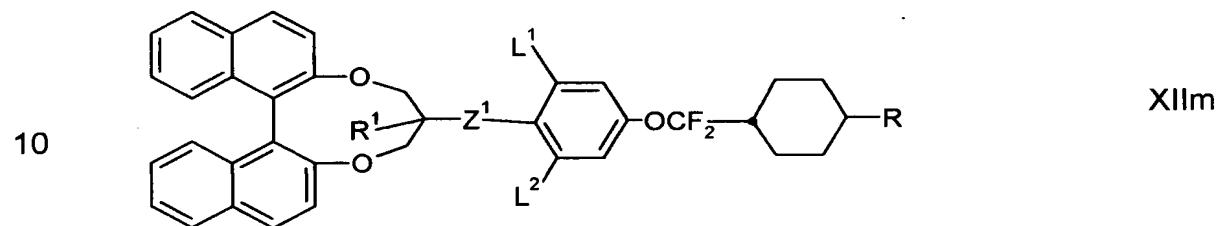
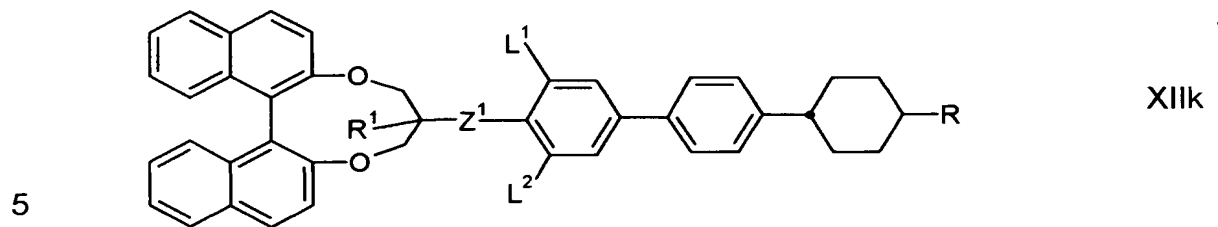
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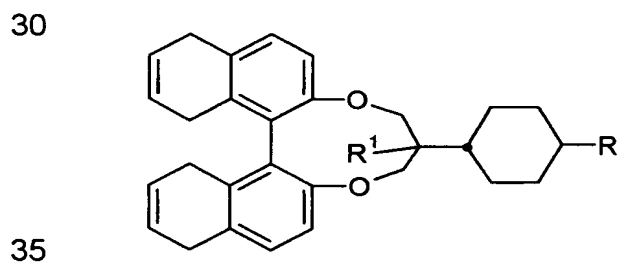
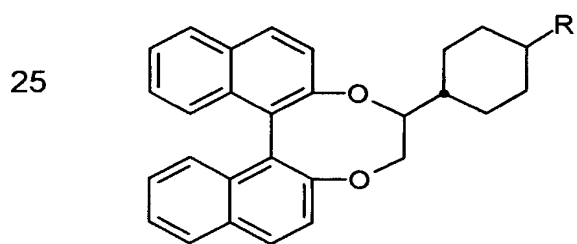
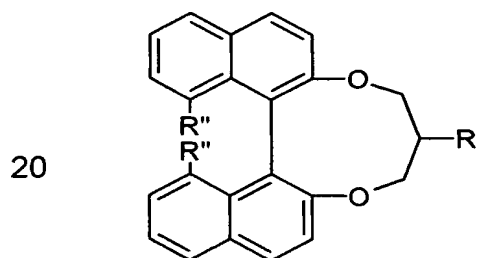
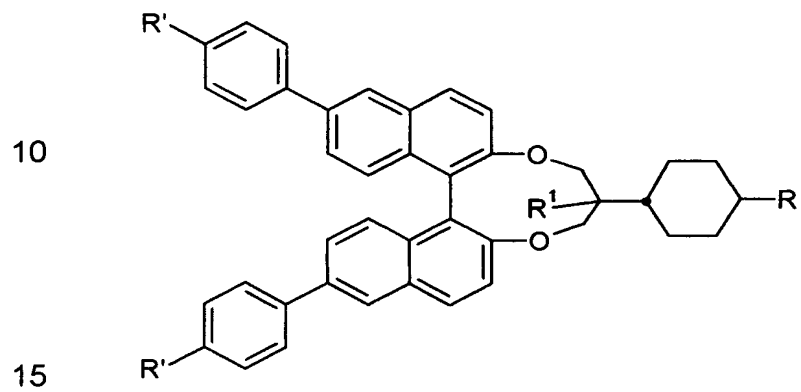
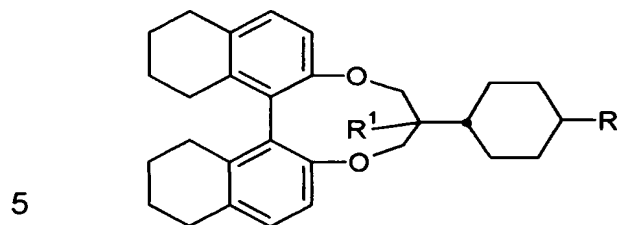
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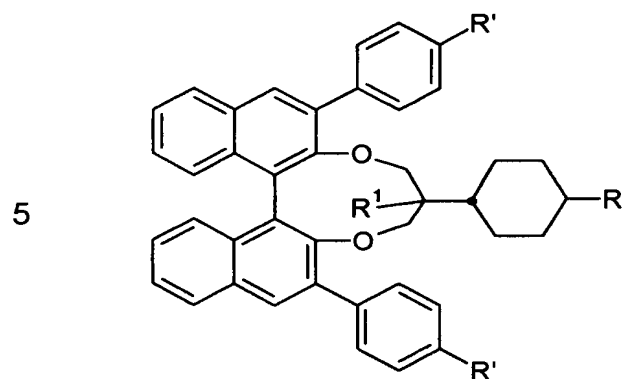
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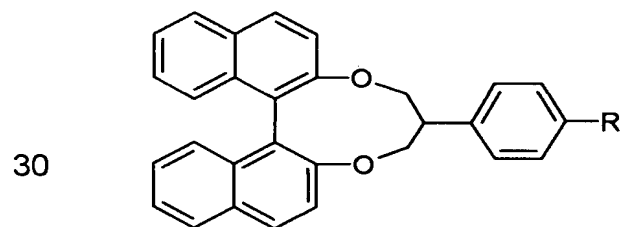
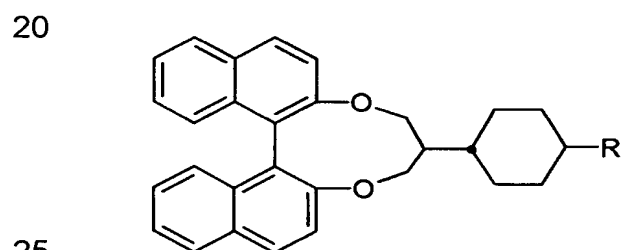




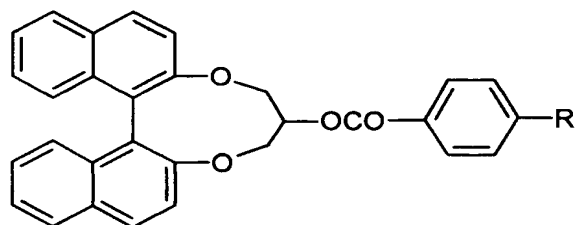
10 in which  $Z^1$  has one of the meanings of  $Z^{11}$  in the formula XII, R, R', R'' and  $R^1$  have one of the meanings of  $R^{31}$  in the formula XII, and  $L^1$  and  $L^2$  are H or have one of the meanings of L in the formula XII.

15 In these preferred formulae,  $L^1$  and  $L^2$  are preferably H or F,  $R^1$  is H or F, R' and R'' are preferably H, F, alkyl or alkoxy having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms or P-Sp-X-, and R'' is particularly preferably  $CH_3$ .

Very particular preference is given to compounds of the following formulae



5



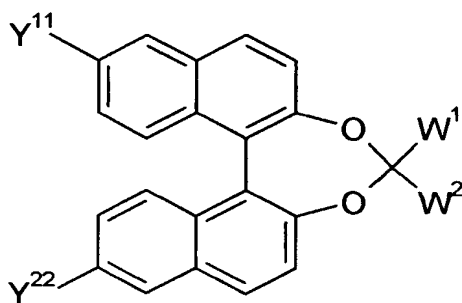
XIIc2

in which R, X, Sp and P are as defined above.

10

The chiral binaphthol acetal derivatives of EP 00122844.4, EP 00123385.7 and EP 01104842.8 conform to the formula XIII

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XIII

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in which the individual radicals have the following meanings

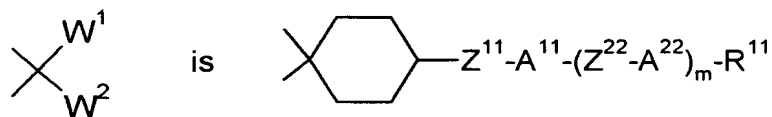
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$Y^{11}$  and  $Y^{22}$  are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, Br, I, CN, SCN,  $SF_5$  or chiral or achiral alkyl having up to 30 carbon atoms, which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted or polysubstituted by F, Cl, Br, I or CN, and in which one or more non-adjacent  $CH_2$  groups may each, independently of one another, be replaced by -O-, -S-, -NH-, -N(CH<sub>3</sub>)-, -CO-, -COO-, -OCO-, -OCO-O-, -S-CO-, -CO-S-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C- in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another, or a polymerisable group,

30

one of the radicals  $W^1$  and  $W^2$  is  $-Z^{11}-A^{11}-(Z^{22}-A^{22})_m-R^{11}$  and the other is H,  $R^{22}$  or  $A^{33}$ , or both radicals  $W^1$  and  $W^2$  are  $-Z^1-A^1-(Z^2-A^2)_m-R$ , where  $W^1$  and  $W^2$  are not simultaneously H, or

35



5       $\text{Z}^{11}$  and  $\text{Z}^{22}$  are each, independently of one another, -O-, -S-, -CO-,  
          -COO-, -OCO-, -O-COO-, -CO-N(R<sup>00</sup>)-, -N(R<sup>00</sup>)-CO-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>-,  
          -CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -SCH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>S-, -CF<sub>2</sub>O-, -OCF<sub>2</sub>-, -CF<sub>2</sub>S-, -SCF<sub>2</sub>-,  
          -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CF<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>-, -CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>-, -CH=CH-, -CH=N-,  
          -N=CH-, -N=N-, -CF=CH-, -CH=CF-, -CF=CF-, -C≡C-,  
 10      -CH=CH-COO-, -OCO-CH=CH- or a single bond,

$\text{R}^{00}$  is H or alkyl having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms,

15       $\text{A}^{11}$ ,  $\text{A}^{22}$  and  $\text{A}^{33}$  are each, independently of one another, 1,4-phenylene, in  
          which, in addition, one or more CH groups may be replaced  
          by N, 1,4-cyclohexylene, in which, in addition, one or more  
          non-adjacent CH<sub>2</sub> groups may be replaced by O and/or S,  
          1,3-dioxolane-4,5-diyl, 1,4-cyclohexenylenylene, 1,4-bicyclo-  
          [2.2.2]octylene, piperidine-1,4-diyl, naphthalene-2,6-diyl,  
 20      decahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-  
          naphthalene-2,6-diyl, where all these groups are unsubsti-  
          tuted or monosubstituted or polysubstituted by halogen, CN  
          or NO<sub>2</sub> or alkyl, alkoxy, alkylcarbonyl or alkoxy carbonyl hav-  
          ing from 1 to 7 carbon atoms, in which one or more H atoms  
 25      may be replaced by F or Cl, and  $\text{A}^{11}$  is alternatively a single  
          bond,

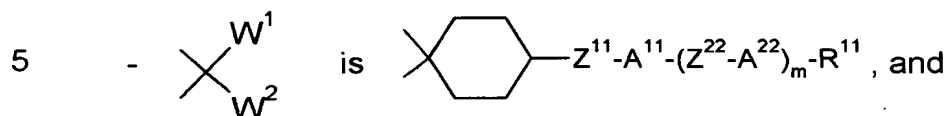
$m$  is 0, 1, 2 or 3, and

30       $\text{R}^{11}$  and  $\text{R}^{22}$  are each, independently of one another, as defined for  $\text{Y}^{11}$ .

Particular preference is given to compounds of the formula XIII in which

- $\text{Y}^{11}$  and  $\text{Y}^{22}$  are H,
  - at least one of the radicals  $\text{Z}^{11}$  and  $\text{Z}^{22}$  is -CF<sub>2</sub>O-, -OCF<sub>2</sub>- or -CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>-,
- 35

- one of the radicals  $Z^{11}$  and  $Z^{22}$  is  $-\text{CF}_2\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{OCF}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2-$  or  $-\text{CF}=\text{CF}-$  and the other is  $-\text{COO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCO}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$  or a single bond,



$m$  is 0 or 1, in particular 0,

- $m$  is 0 and  $\text{A}^{11}$  is a single bond,
- 10      -  $\text{W}^1$  is H,  $\text{R}^{22}$  or  $\text{A}^{33}$  and  $\text{W}^2$  is  $-\text{Z}^{11}-\text{A}^{11}-(\text{Z}^{22}-\text{A}^{22})_m-\text{R}^{11}$ , and  $m$  is 1 or 2.

15       $-\text{Z}^{11}-\text{A}^{11}-(\text{Z}^{22}-\text{A}^{22})_m$  in the formula XIII is preferably a mesogenic group selected from the following sub-formulae or mirror images thereof. In these, Phe denotes 1,4-phenylene, which is optionally substituted by one or more groups L, and Cyc denotes 1,4-cyclohexylene. Z in each case, independently, has one of the meanings given above for  $Z^{11}$ . L is F, Cl, CN or optionally fluorinated alkyl, alkoxy, alkylcarbonyl or alkoxy carbonyl having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

- 20      -Phe-  
           -Cyc-  
           -Phe-Z-Phe-  
           -Phe-Z-Cyc-  
           -Cyc-Z-Cyc-  
 25      -Phe-Z-Phe-Z-Phe-  
           -Phe-Z-Phe-Z-Cyc-  
           -Phe-Z-Cyc-Z-Phe-  
           -Cyc-Z-Phe-Z-Cyc-  
           -Cyc-Z-Cyc-Z-Phe-  
 30      -Cyc-Z-Cyc-Z-Cyc-

35      L is preferably F, Cl, CN,  $\text{NO}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_3$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ ,  $\text{OCH}_3$ ,  $\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$ ,  $\text{COCH}_3$ ,  $\text{COC}_2\text{H}_5$ ,  $\text{CF}_3$ ,  $\text{CHF}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{F}$ ,  $\text{OCF}_3$ ,  $\text{OCHF}_2$ ,  $\text{OCH}_2\text{F}$ ,  $\text{OC}_2\text{F}_5$ , in particular F, Cl, CN,  $\text{CH}_3$ ,  $\text{CHF}_2$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ ,  $\text{OCH}_3$ ,  $\text{OCHF}_2$ ,  $\text{CF}_3$  or  $\text{OCF}_3$ , very particularly preferably F,  $\text{CH}_3$ ,  $\text{CF}_3$ ,  $\text{OCH}_3$ ,  $\text{OCHF}_2$  or  $\text{OCF}_3$ .

In a further preferred embodiment,  $Y^1$ ,  $Y^2$  and/or  $R^{11}$  in the formula XII are a polymerisable group P-Sp-X, in which

5 P is  $CH_2=CH-COO-$ ,  $WCH=CH-(O)_k-$ ,  $WHC \begin{array}{c} \diagup O \diagdown \\ \text{---} \end{array} CH-$  or  $CH_2=CH-$  phenyl- $(O)_k-$ , W is H,  $CH_3$  or Cl, and k is 0 or 1,

Sp is a spacer group having from 1 to 25 carbon atoms or a single bond,

10 X is  $-O-$ ,  $-S-$ ,  $-OCH_2-$ ,  $-CH_2O-$ ,  $-CO-$ ,  $-COO-$ ,  $-OCO-$ ,  $-OCO-O-$ ,  $-CO-N(R^{00})-$ ,  $-N(R^{00})-CO-$ ,  $-OCH_2-$ ,  $-CH_2O-$ ,  $-SCH_2-$ ,  $-CH_2S-$ ,  $-CH=CH-COO-$ ,  $-OOC-CH=CH-$  or a single bond, and

$R^{00}$  is H or alkyl having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

15 P is preferably a vinyl, acrylate, methacrylate, propenyl ether or epoxy group, in particular an acrylate or methacrylate group.

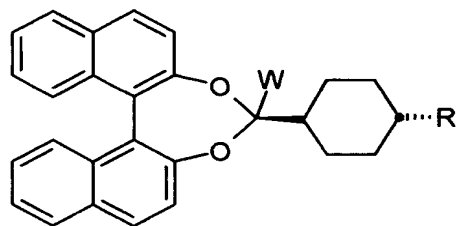
20 Sp is preferably chiral or achiral, straight-chain or branched alkylene having from 1 to 20, preferably from 1 to 12, carbon atoms, in which, in addition, one or more non-adjacent  $CH_2$  groups may be replaced by  $-O-$ ,  $-S-$ ,  $-NH-$ ,  $-N(CH_3)-$ ,  $-CO-$ ,  $-O-CO-$ ,  $-S-CO-$ ,  $-O-COO-$ ,  $-CO-S-$ ,  $-CO-O-$ ,  $-CH(\text{halogen})-$ ,  $-CH(CN)-$ ,  $-CH=CH-$  or  $-C\equiv C-$  in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another.

25 Typical spacer groups are, for example,  $-(CH_2)_p-$ ,  $-(CH_2CH_2O)_r-CH_2CH_2-$ ,  $-CH_2CH_2-S-CH_2CH_2-$  or  $-CH_2CH_2-NH-CH_2CH_2-$ , in which p is an integer from 2 to 12, and r is an integer from 1 to 3.

30 Preferred spacer groups are, for example, ethylene, propylene, butylene, pentylene, hexylene, heptylene, octylene, nonylene, decylene, undecylene, dodecylene, octadecylene, ethylenoxyethylene, methylenoxybutylene, ethylenethioethylene, ethylene-N-methyliminoethylene, 1-methylalkylene, ethenylene, propenylene and butenylene.

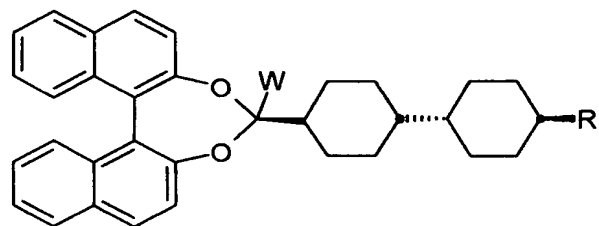
35 Particularly preferred compounds of the formula XIII are the following

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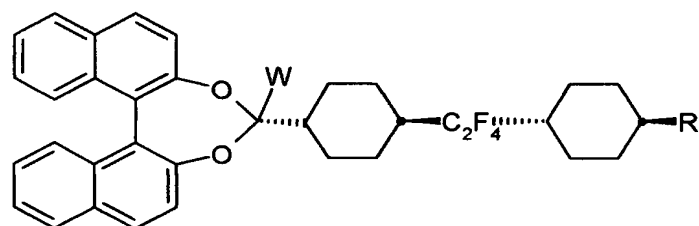
XIIIa

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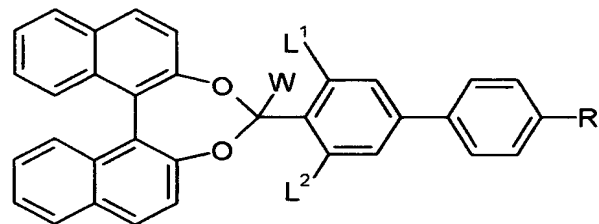
XIIIb

15



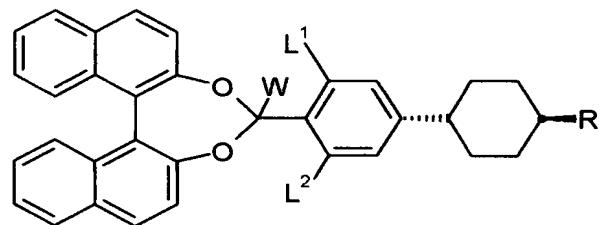
XIIIc

20



XIII d

25

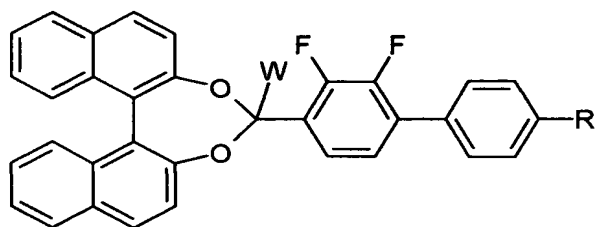


XIIIe

30

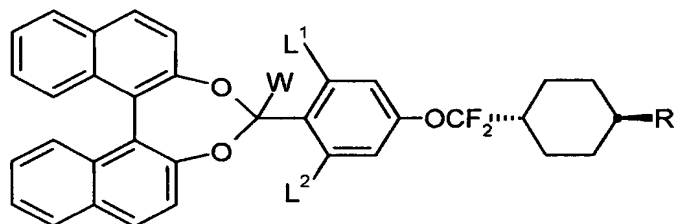
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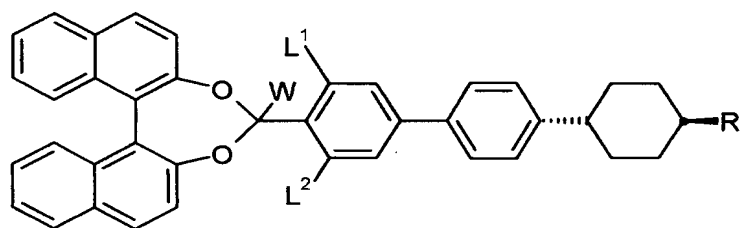
XIII f

10



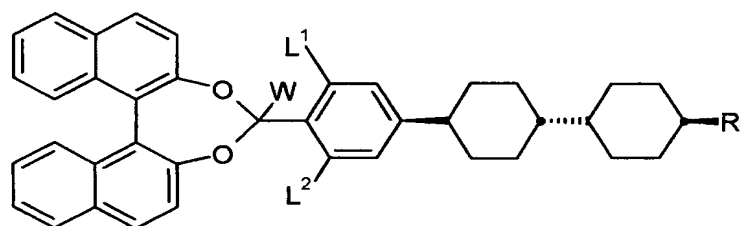
XIII g

15



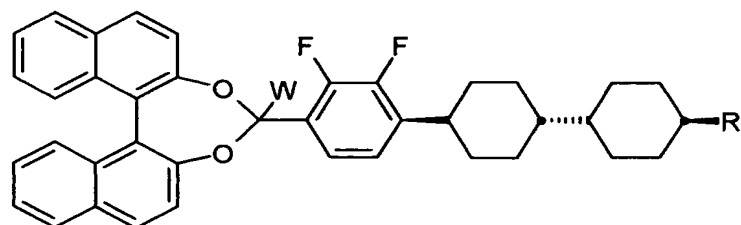
XIII h

20



XIII i

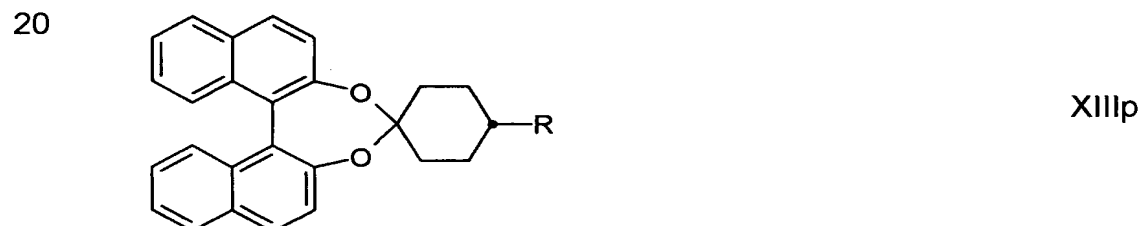
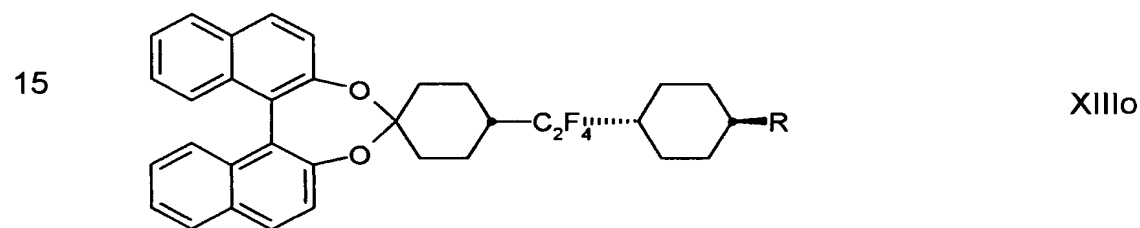
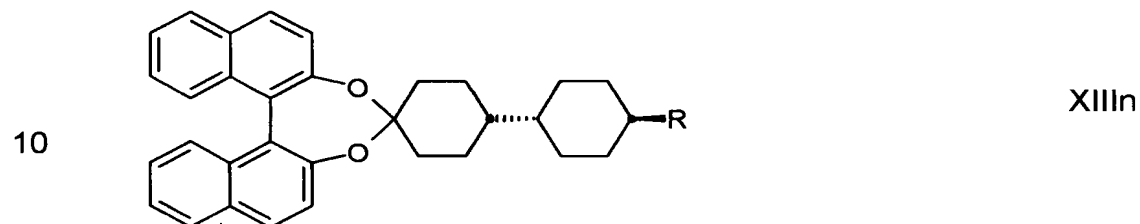
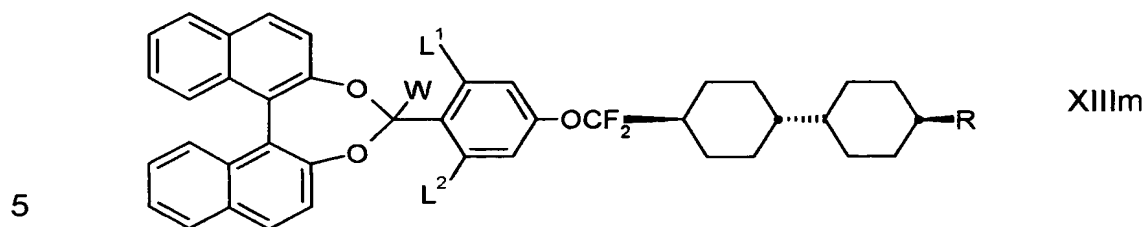
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XIII k

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35



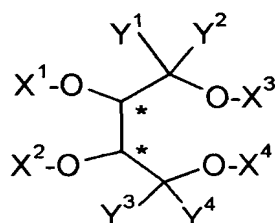
30

in which R is as defined for R<sup>11</sup> in the formula XIII, L<sup>1</sup> and L<sup>2</sup> are H or F,  
 and W is H, F, alkyl or alkoxy having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, cyclo-  
 35 hexyl or phenyl, which may also be monosubstituted to tetrasubstituted by



L, as defined above. Particular preference is given to compounds of the above-mentioned formulae in which W is H or F, in particular H.

The chiral TADDOL derivatives of WO 02/06265 conform to the formula XIV



XIV

in which

$X^1$  and  $X^2$  are H, or together form a bivalent radical selected from the group consisting of  $-\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CHR}^{11}-$ ,  $-\text{CR}^{11}_2-$ ,  $-\text{SiR}^{11}_2-$  and 1,1-cycloalkylidene,

$X^3$  and  $X^4$  have one of the meanings indicated for  $X^1$  and  $X^2$ ,

$Y^1$ ,  $Y^2$ ,  $Y^3$  and  $Y^4$  may be identical or different and are each, independently of one another,  $R^{11}$ , A or  $M-R^{22}$ ,

A is a cyclic group,

M is a mesogenic group, and

$R^{11}$  and  $R^{22}$  are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, Br, CN, SCN,  $\text{SF}_5$  or chiral or achiral alkyl having up to 30 carbon atoms, which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted or polysubstituted by F, Cl, Br, I or CN, and in which one or more non-adjacent  $\text{CH}_2$  groups may each, independently of one another, be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{S}-$ ,  $-\text{NH}-$ ,  $-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)-$ ,  $-\text{CO}-$ ,  $-\text{COO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCO-O}-$ ,  $-\text{S-CO}-$ ,  $-\text{CO-S}-$ ,  $-\text{CH=CH}-$  or  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$  in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another, or are a polymerisable group,

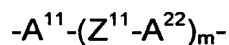
where at least one of the radicals  $Y^1$ ,  $Y^2$ ,  $Y^3$  and  $Y^4$  is  $M-R^{22}$ .

Particular preference is given to compounds of the formula XIV in which

- 5 -  $Y^1$ ,  $Y^2$ ,  $Y^3$  and  $Y^4$  are identical radicals,
- $Y^1 = Y^3$  and  $Y^2 = Y^4$ ,
- one, two, three or four of the radicals  $Y^1$ ,  $Y^2$ ,  $Y^3$  and  $Y^4$  are  $M-R^{22}$ , in particular those in which all radicals  $Y^1$  to  $Y^4$  are  $M-R^{22}$ , and those in which  $Y^1$  and  $Y^3$  are  $M-R^{22}$  and  $Y^2$  and  $Y^4$  are A,
- 10 -  $X^1$  and  $X^2$  together are a bivalent radical  $-CH_2-$ ,  $-CHR^{11}-$  or  $-CR^{11}_2-$ , in which  $R^{11}$  is preferably alkyl having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms, in particular methyl, ethyl or propyl,
- $X^1$  and  $X^2$  together are a 1,1-cycloalkylidene radical, in particular 1,1-cyclopentylidene or 1,1-cyclohexylidene,
- 15 -  $X^3$  and  $X^4$  are H,
- $R^{22}$  is different from H.

20 The cyclic group A in the formula XIV is preferably phenyl, in which, in addition, one or more CH groups may be replaced by N, cyclohexyl, in which, in addition, one or two non-adjacent  $CH_2$  groups may be replaced by O and/or S, 1,3-dioxolan-2-yl, cyclohexenyl, bicyclo[2.2.2]octylene, piperidin-1- or 4-yl, naphthalen-2- or 6-yl, decahydronaphthalen-2- or 6-yl or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-2- or 6-yl, where all these groups are unsubstituted or monosubstituted or polysubstituted by halogen, CN or  $NO_2$  or alkyl, alkoxy, alkylcarbonyl or alkoxy carbonyl having from 1 to 7 carbon atoms, in which one or more H atoms may be replaced by F or Cl, particularly preferably phenyl or cyclohexyl.

30 The mesogenic group M is preferably



35 in which

- 5  $A^{11}$  and  $A^{22}$  are each, independently of one another, 1,4-phenylene, in which, in addition, one or more CH groups may be replaced by N, 1,4-cyclohexylene, in which, in addition, one or two non-adjacent  $CH_2$  groups may be replaced by O and/or S, 1,3-dioxolane-4,5-diyl, cyclohexenylene, bicyclo[2.2.2]octylene, piperidine-1,4-diyl, naphthalene-2,6-diyl, decahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl, where all these groups are unsubstituted or monosubstituted or polysubstituted by halogen, CN or  $NO_2$  or alkyl, alkoxy, alkyl-carbonyl or alkoxycarbonyl having from 1 to 7 carbon atoms, in which one or more H atoms may be replaced by F or Cl,
- 10  $Z^{11}$  is in each case, independently of one another, -O-, -S-, -CO-, -COO-, -OCO-, -O-COO-, -CO-N( $R^{00}$ )-, -N( $R^{00}$ )-CO-, -OCH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -SCH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>S-, -CF<sub>2</sub>O-, -OCF<sub>2</sub>-, -CF<sub>2</sub>S-, -SCF<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CF<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>-, -CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>-, -CH=CH-, -CF=CH-, -CH=CF-, -CF=CF-, -C≡C-, -CH=CH-COO-, -OCO-CH=CH- or a single bond,
- 15  $R^{00}$  is H or alkyl having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and
- 20 m is 1, 2, 3 or 4.
- 25 M in the formula XIV is preferably a mesogenic group selected from the following sub-formulae. In these sub-formulae, Phe denotes 1,4-phenylene, which is optionally substituted by one or more groups L, and Cyc denotes 1,4-cyclohexylene. Z in each case, independently, has one of the meanings indicated above for  $Z^{11}$ . L is F, Cl, CN or optionally fluorinated alkyl, alkoxy, alkylcarbonyl or alkoxycarbonyl having from 1 to 4 carbon
- 30 atoms.
- 35 -Phe-Z-Phe-  
-Phe-Z-Cyc-  
-Cyc-Z-Cyc-  
-Phe-Z-Phe-Z-Phe-  
-Phe-Z-Phe-Z-Cyc-

-Phe-Z-Cyc-Z-Phe-  
 -Cyc-Z-Phe-Z-Cyc-  
 -Cyc-Z-Cyc-Z-Phe-  
 -Cyc-Z-Cyc-Z-Cyc-

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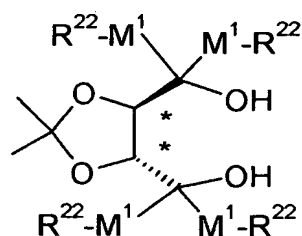
L is preferably F, Cl, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, OCH<sub>3</sub>, OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, COCH<sub>3</sub>, COC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, CHF<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>F, OCF<sub>3</sub>, OCHF<sub>2</sub>, OCH<sub>2</sub>F, OC<sub>2</sub>F<sub>5</sub>, in particular F, Cl, CN, CH<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, OCH<sub>3</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub> or OCF<sub>3</sub>, particularly preferably F, CH<sub>3</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, OCH<sub>3</sub> or OCF<sub>3</sub>.

10

In a further preferred embodiment, Y<sup>1</sup>, Y<sup>2</sup> or R in the formula XIV is a polymerisable group P-Sp-X as indicated above.

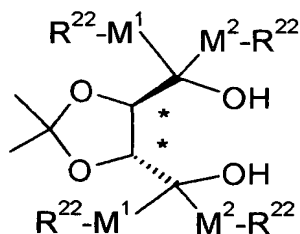
Particularly preferred compounds of the formula XIV are the following

15



XIV-1

20



XIV-2

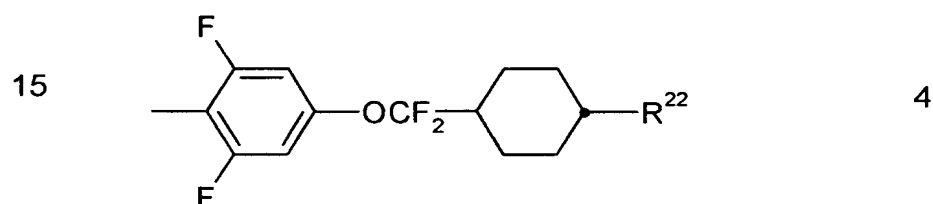
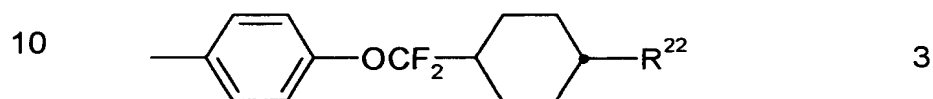
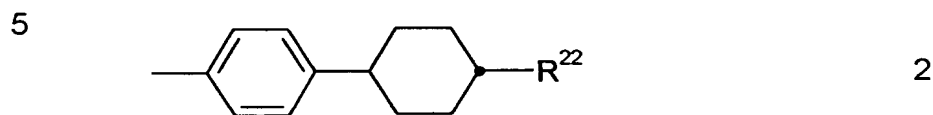
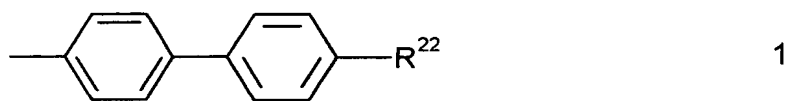
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in which R<sup>22</sup> is as defined in the formula XIV, and M<sup>1</sup> and M<sup>2</sup> are different mesogenic groups having one of the meanings as indicated above for M.

30

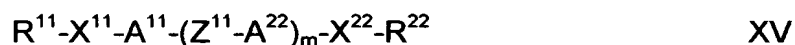
Particularly preferred compounds of the formula XIV and of the preferred sub-formulae are those in which M<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>22</sup> and M<sup>2</sup>-R<sup>22</sup> are a group selected from the following formulae

35



20
 in which  $R^{22}$  has one of the meanings indicated in the formula XIV, and the phenyl rings may also be monosubstituted to tetrasubstituted by L, as defined above.

25
 The chiral dopants containing a fluorinated bridging group and a terminal chiral group of WO 02/06196 conform to the formula XV



in which

30
  $R^{11}$  and  $R^{22}$  are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, Br, CN, SCN,  $SF_5$ , or chiral or achiral alkyl having up to 30 carbon atoms, which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted or polysubstituted by F, Cl, Br, I or CN, and in which one or more non-adjacent  $CH_2$  groups may each, independently of one another, be replaced by -O-, -S-, -NH-, -N(CH<sub>3</sub>)-, -CO-, -COO-, -OCO-,

35
 -OCO-O-, -S-CO-, -CO-S-, -CH=CH- or -C≡C- in such a way that

O atoms are not linked directly to one another, a chiral radical containing one or more aromatic or aliphatic ring groups, which may also contain fused or spiro-linked rings and one or more heteroatoms, or a polymerisable group,

5

$X^{11}$  and  $X^{22}$  are each, independently of one another,  $-\text{CF}_2\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{OCF}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CF}_2\text{S}-$ ,  $-\text{SCF}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CF}_2\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CF}=\text{CH}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CF}-$ ,  $-\text{CF}=\text{CF}-$  or a single bond,

10

$Z^{11}$  is in each case, independently of one another,  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{S}-$ ,  $-\text{CO}-$ ,  $-\text{COO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCO}-$ ,  $-\text{O-COO}-$ ,  $-\text{CO-N(R}^{00})-$ ,  $-\text{N(R}^{00})-\text{CO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{SCH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ ,  $-\text{CF}_2\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{OCF}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CF}_2\text{S}-$ ,  $-\text{SCF}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CF}_2\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ ,  $-\text{CF}=\text{CH}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CF}-$ ,  $-\text{CF}=\text{CF}-$ ,  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ ,  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH-COO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCO-CH}=\text{CH}-$  or a single bond,

15

$R^{00}$  is H or alkyl having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms,

20

$A^{11}$  and  $A^{22}$  are each, independently of one another, 1,4-phenylene, in which, in addition, one or more CH groups may be replaced by N, 1,4-cyclohexylene, in which, in addition, one or two non-adjacent  $\text{CH}_2$  groups may be replaced by O and/or S, 1,3-dioxolane-4,5-diyl, cyclohexenylene, bicyclo[2.2.2]octylene, piperidine-1,4-diyl, naphthalene-2,6-diyl, decahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl, where all these groups are unsubstituted or monosubstituted or polysubstituted by halogen, CN or  $\text{NO}_2$  or alkyl, alkoxy, alkyl-carbonyl or alkoxycarbonyl having from 1 to 7 carbon atoms, in which one or more H atoms may be replaced by F or Cl, and

25

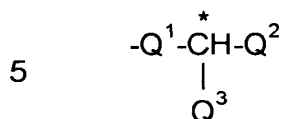
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$m$  is 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5,

35

in which at least one of the radicals  $X^{11}$ ,  $X^{22}$  and  $Z^{11}$  is  $-\text{CF}_2\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{OCF}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CF}_2\text{S}-$ ,  $-\text{SCF}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CF}_2\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CF}=\text{CH}-$  or  $-\text{CF}=\text{CF}-$  and at least one of the radicals  $R^{11}$  and  $R^{22}$  is a chiral group.

If R<sup>11</sup> or R<sup>22</sup> in the formula XV are a chiral group, they are preferably selected from the following formula



in which

10 Q<sup>1</sup> is alkylene or alkyleneoxy having from 1 to 9 carbon atoms or a single bond,

15 Q<sup>2</sup> is alkyl or alkoxy having from 1 to 10 carbon atoms which is unsubstituted or monosubstituted or polysubstituted by F, Cl, Br or CN and in which, in addition, one or more non-adjacent CH<sub>2</sub> groups may each, independently of one another, be replaced by -C≡C-, -CH=CH-, -O-, -S-, -NH-, -N(CH<sub>3</sub>)-, -CO-, -COO-, -OCO-, -OCO-O-, -S-CO- or -CO-S- in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another,

20 Q<sup>3</sup> is F, Cl, Br, CN or alkyl or alkoxy as defined for Q<sup>2</sup>, but different from Q<sup>2</sup>.

If Q<sup>1</sup> is alkyleneoxy, the O atom is preferably adjacent to the chiral carbon atom.

25

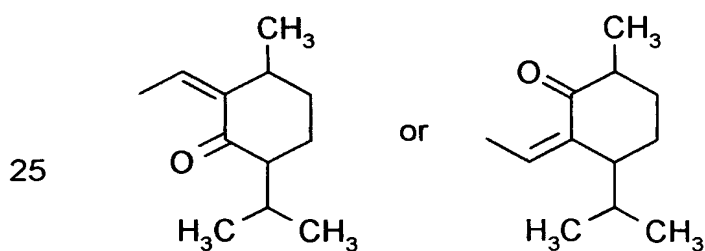
Preferred chiral groups are 2-alkyl, 2-alkoxy, 2-methylalkyl, 2-methylalkoxy, 2-fluoroalkyl, 2-fluoroalkoxy, 2-(2-ethynyl)alkyl, 2-(2-ethynyl)alkoxy, 1,1,1-trifluoro-2-alkyl and 1,1,1-trifluoro-2-alkoxy.

30 Particularly preferred chiral groups are 2-butyl (=1-methylpropyl), 2-methylbutyl, 2-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, 2-ethylhexyl, 2-propylpentyl, preferably 2-methylbutyl, 2-methylbutoxy, 2-methylpentoxy, 3-methylpentoxy, 2-ethylhexoxy, 1-methylhexoxy, 2-octyloxy, 2-oxa-3-methylbutyl, 3-oxa-4-methylpentyl, 4-methylhexyl, 2-hexyl, 2-octyl, 2-nonyl, 2-decyl,  
35 2-dodecyl, 6-methoxyoctoxy, 6-methyloctoxy, 6-methyloctanoyloxy, 5-methylheptyloxycarbonyl, 2-methylbutyryloxy, 3-methylvaleroyloxy,

4-methylhexanoyloxy, 2-chloropropionyloxy, 2-chloro-3-methylbutyryloxy, 2-chloro-4-methylvaleryloxy, 2-chloro-3-methylvaleryloxy, 2-methyl-3-oxapentyl, 2-methyl-3-oxahexyl, 1-methoxypropyl-2-oxy, 1-ethoxypropyl-2-oxy, 1-propoxypropyl-2-oxy, 1-butoxypropyl-2-oxy, 2-fluorooctyloxy, 2-fluorodecyloxy, 1,1,1-trifluoro-2-octyloxy, 1,1,1-trifluoro-2-octyl and 2-fluoromethyloctyloxy. Particular preference is given to 2-hexyl, 2-octyl, 2-octyloxy, 1,1,1-trifluoro-2-hexyl, 1,1,1-trifluoro-2-octyl and 1,1,1-trifluoro-2-octyloxy.

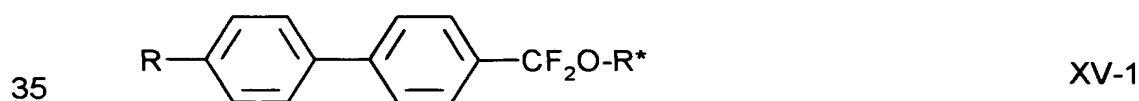
In a preferred embodiment,  $R^{11}$  or  $R^{22}$  is a chiral radical containing one or more aromatic or aliphatic ring groups, which may also contain fused or spiro-linked rings and one or more heteroatoms, in particular N and/or O atoms.

Preferred chiral radicals of this type are, for example, cholesteryl, terpenoid radicals, as described, for example, in WO 96/17901, preferably selected from menthyl, neomenthyl, campheryl, pineyl, terpineyl, isolongifolyl, fenchyl, carreyl, myrthenyl, nopyl, geraniyl, linaloyl, neryl, citronellyl and dihydrocitronellyl, in particular menthyl, menthone derivatives, such as, for example,

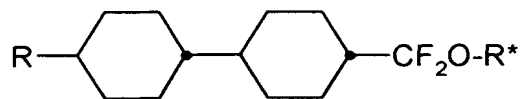


or terminal chiral sugar derivatives containing mono- or bicyclic pyranose or furanose groups, as described, for example, in WO 95/16007.

Particularly preferred compounds of the formula XV are the following



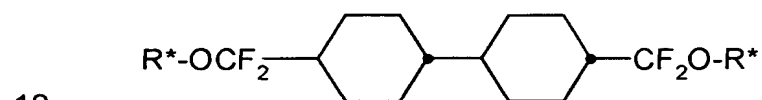




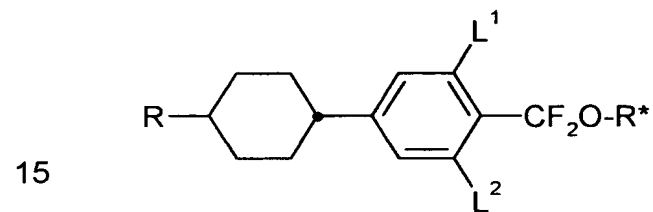
XV-2



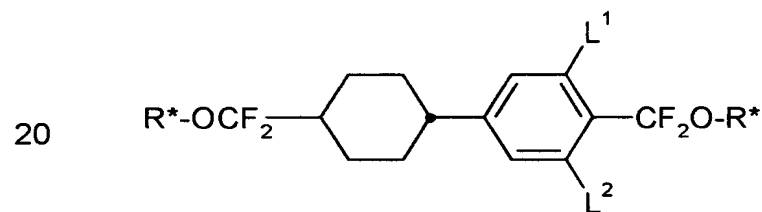
XV-3



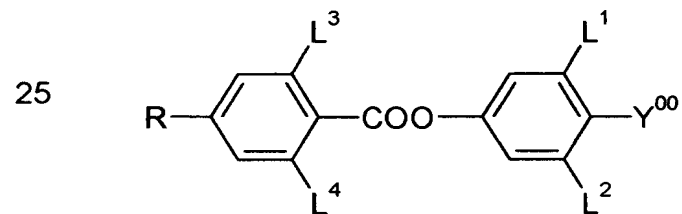
XV-4



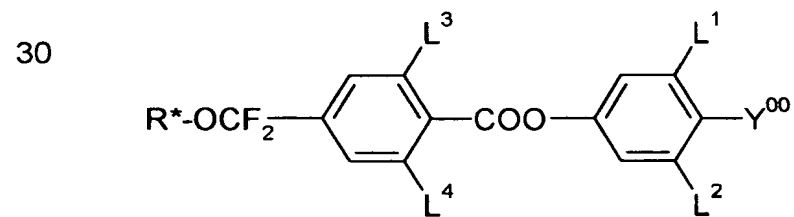
XV-5



XV-6

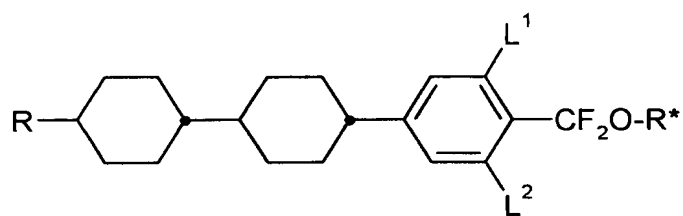


XV-7

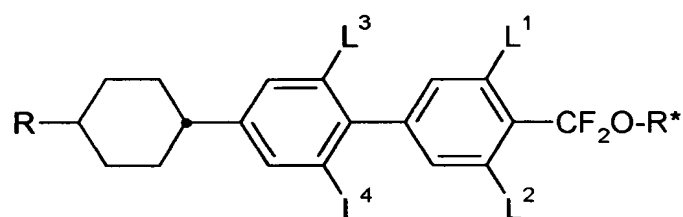


XV-8

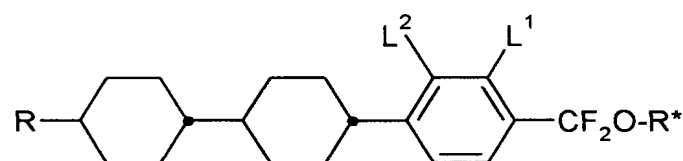
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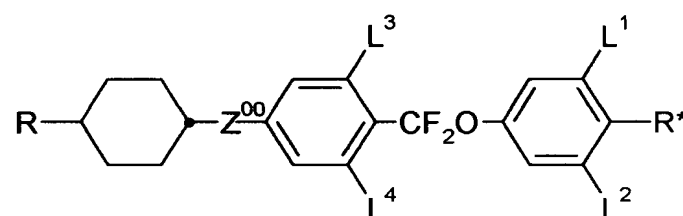
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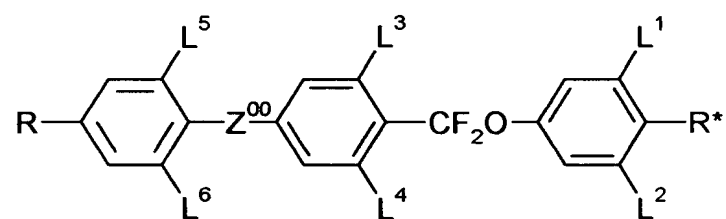
XV-10



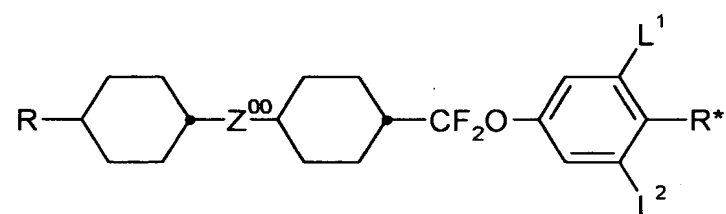
XV-11



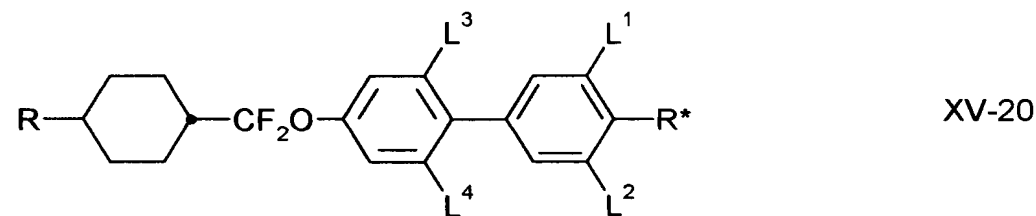
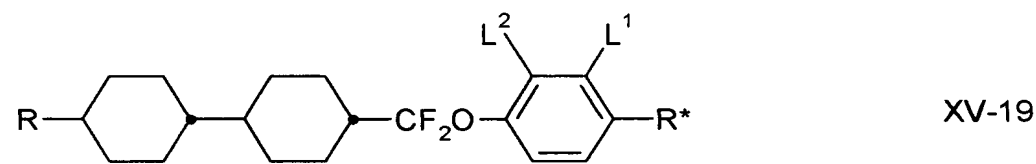
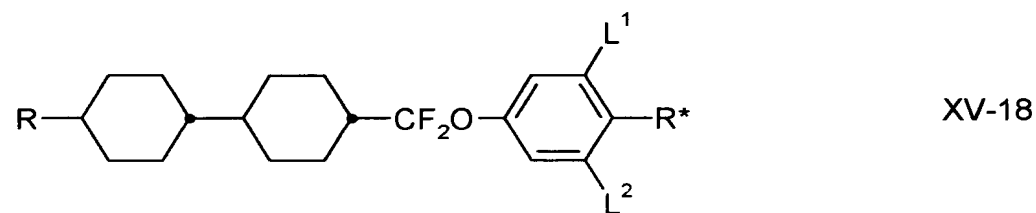
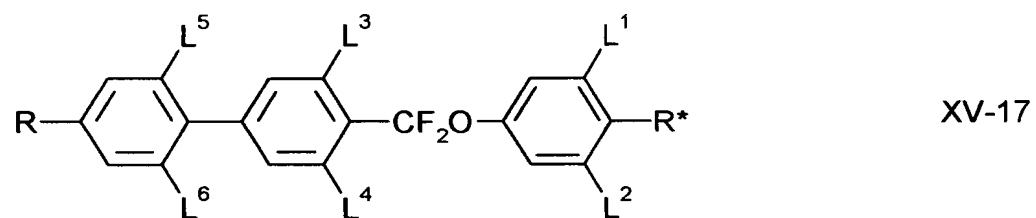
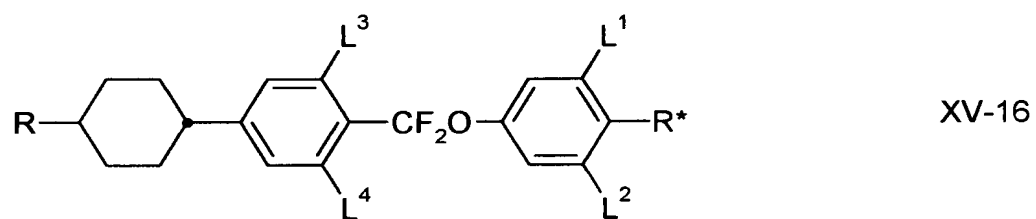
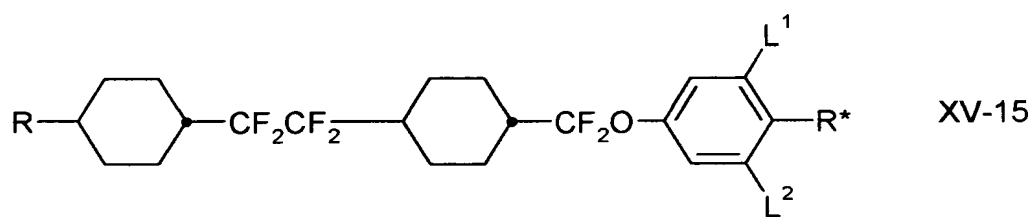
XV-12



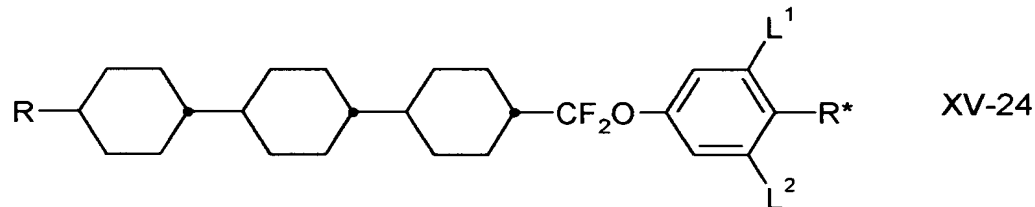
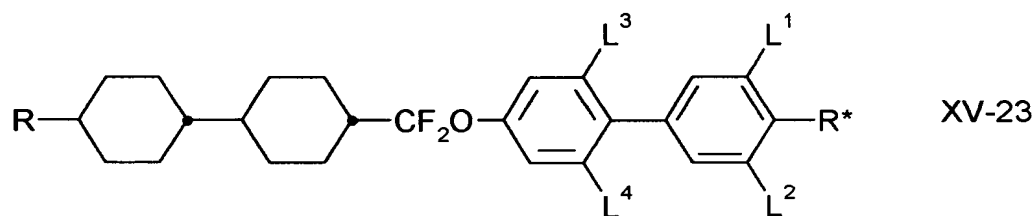
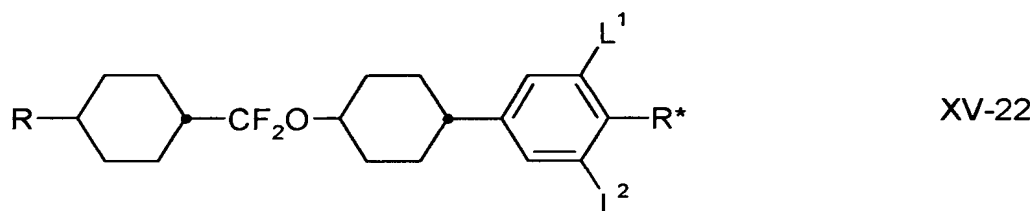
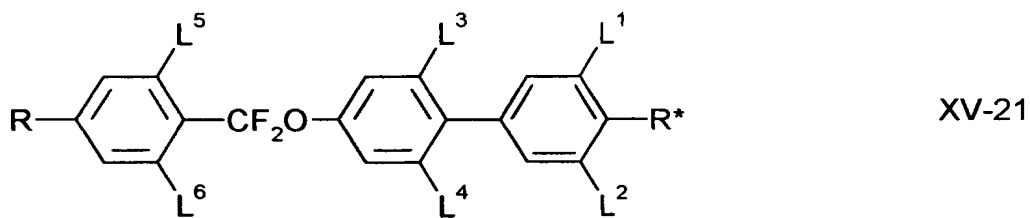
XV-13



XV-14



35



25 in which

R has one of the meanings indicated for R<sup>11</sup> in the formula XV,

30 R\* is a chiral group having one of the meanings indicated for R<sup>11</sup> in the formula XV or having one of the preferred meanings indicated above,

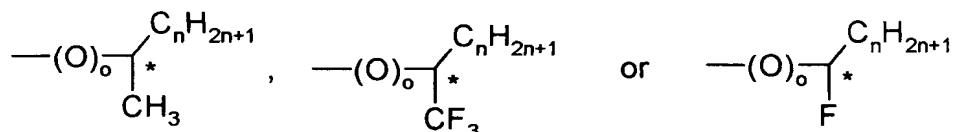
Y<sup>00</sup> is F, Cl, CN, CF<sub>3</sub>, CHF<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>F, OCF<sub>3</sub>, OCHF<sub>2</sub>, OCH<sub>2</sub>F, C<sub>2</sub>F<sub>5</sub> or OC<sub>2</sub>F<sub>5</sub>,

Z<sup>00</sup> is -COO-, -OCO-, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>-, -CF<sub>2</sub>O- or -OCF<sub>2</sub>-, and

35 L<sup>1</sup>, L<sup>2</sup>, L<sup>3</sup>, L<sup>4</sup>, L<sup>5</sup> and L<sup>6</sup> are each, independently of one another, H or F.

Particular preference is given to compounds in which at least one, preferably both, radicals  $L^1$  and  $L^2$  are F. R is preferably an achiral group.  $R^*$  is preferably

5

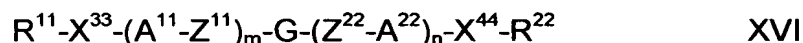


10

in which  $o$  is 0 or 1, and  $o$  is 0 if  $R^*$  is adjacent to a  $\text{CF}_2\text{O}$  group, and  $n$  is an integer from 2 to 12, preferably from 3 to 8, particularly preferably 4, 5 or 6.  $*$  denotes a chiral carbon atom.

15

The chiral dopants containing a fluorinated bridging group and a central chiral group of WO 02/06195 conform to the formula XVI



20

in which

25

$R^{11}$  and  $R^{22}$  are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, Br, CN, SCN,  $\text{SF}_5$  or chiral or achiral alkyl having up to 30 carbon atoms, which may be unsubstituted or monosubstituted or polysubstituted by F, Cl, Br, I or CN, and in which one or more non-adjacent  $\text{CH}_2$  groups may each, independently of one another, be replaced by  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{S}-$ ,  $-\text{NH}-$ ,  $-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)-$ ,  $-\text{CO}-$ ,  $-\text{COO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCO-O}-$ ,  $-\text{S-CO}-$ ,  $-\text{CO-S}-$ ,  $-\text{CH=CH}-$  or  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$  in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another, or a polymerisable group,

30

35

$X^{33}$ ,  $X^{44}$ ,  $Z^{11}$  and  $Z^{22}$  are each, independently of one another,  $-\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{S}-$ ,  $-\text{CO}-$ ,  $-\text{COO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCO}-$ ,  $-\text{O-COO}-$ ,  $-\text{CO-N}(\text{R}^{00})-$ ,  $-\text{N}(\text{R}^{00})-\text{CO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{SCH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ ,  $-\text{CF}_2\text{O}-$ ,  $-\text{OCF}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CF}_2\text{S}-$ ,  $-\text{SCF}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CF}_2\text{CH}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2-$ ,  $-\text{CH=CH}-$ ,  $-\text{CF=CH}-$ ,  $-\text{CH=CF}-$ ,  $-\text{CF=CF}-$ ,  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ ,  $-\text{CH=CH-COO}-$ ,  $-\text{OCO-CH=CH}-$  or a single bond,

$R^{00}$  is H or alkyl having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms,

$A^{11}$  and  $A^{22}$  are each, independently of one another, 1,4-phenylene, in which, in addition, one or more CH groups may be replaced by N, 1,4-cyclohexylene, in which, in addition, one or two non-adjacent  $CH_2$  groups may be replaced by O and/or S, 1,3-dioxolane-4,5-diyl, cyclohexenylene, bicyclo[2.2.2]octylene, piperidine-1,4-diyl, naphthalene-2,6-diyl, decahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl or 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-2,6-diyl, where all these groups are unsubstituted or monosubstituted or polysubstituted by halogen, CN or  $NO_2$  or alkyl, alkoxy, alkylcarbonyl or alkoxy carbonyl having from 1 to 7 carbon atoms, in which one or more H atoms may be replaced by F or Cl,

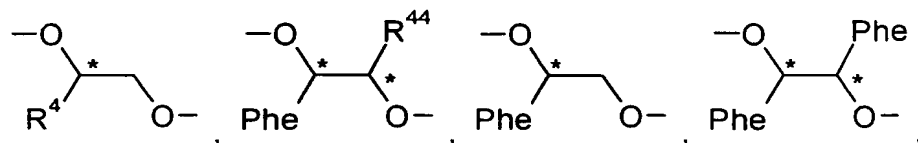
m and n are each, independently of one another, 1, 2, 3 or 4, and

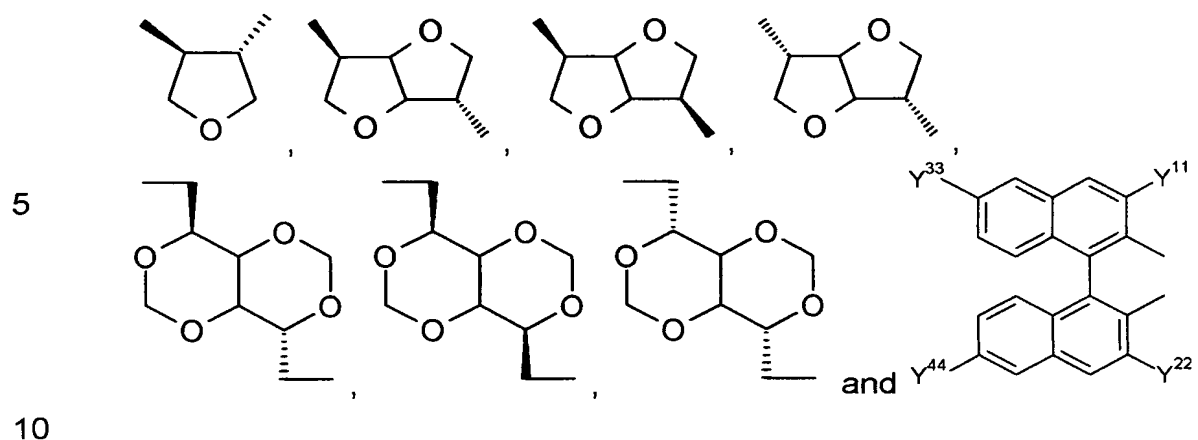
G is a bivalent chiral group,

in which at least one of the radicals  $X^{33}$ ,  $X^{44}$ ,  $Z^{11}$  and  $Z^{22}$  is  $-CF_2O-$ ,  $-OCF_2-$ ,  $-CF_2S-$ ,  $-SCF_2-$ ,  $-CF_2CH_2-$ ,  $-CF_2CF_2-$ ,  $-CF=CH-$  or  $-CF=CF-$ .

G in the formula XVI is preferably a chiral bivalent group from the group consisting of sugar derivatives, binaphthyl derivatives and optically active glycols, in particular alkyl- or arylethane-1,2-diols. Of the sugar derivatives, mono- and bicyclic pentose and hexose groups are particularly preferred.

Particular preference is given to the following groups G

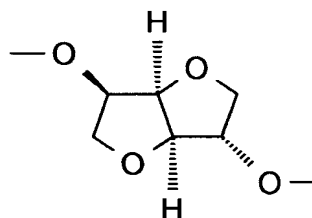




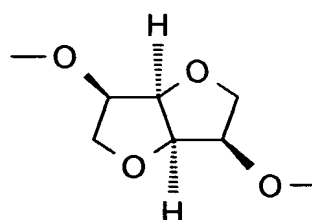
in which Phe is as defined above,  $R^{44}$  is F or optionally fluorinated alkyl having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and  $Y^{11}$ ,  $Y^{22}$ ,  $Y^{33}$  and  $Y^{44}$  have one of the meanings indicated for  $R^1$  in the formula XV.

15 G is preferably dianhydrohexitol, in particular

20 dianhydrosorbitol

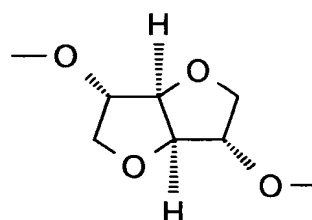


25 dianhydromannitol



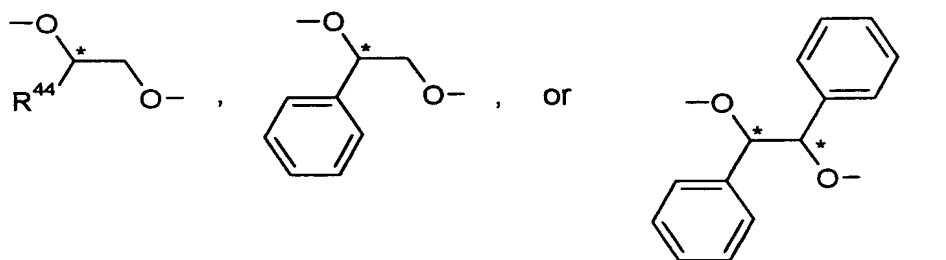
or

30 dianhydroiditol



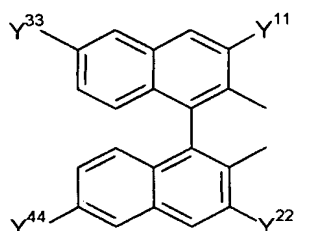
particularly preferably dianhydrosorbitol,

35 substituted ethanediol, such as



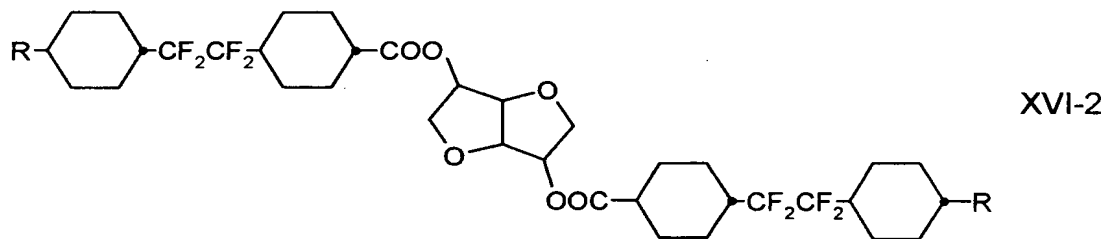
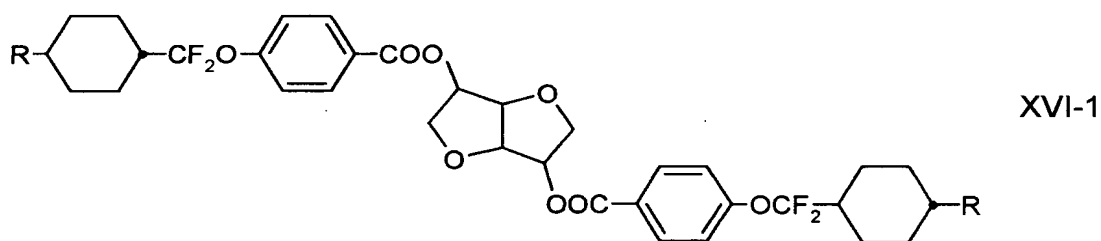
in which  $R^{44}$  is F,  $\text{CH}_3$  or  $\text{CF}_3$ ,

or optionally substituted binaphthyl

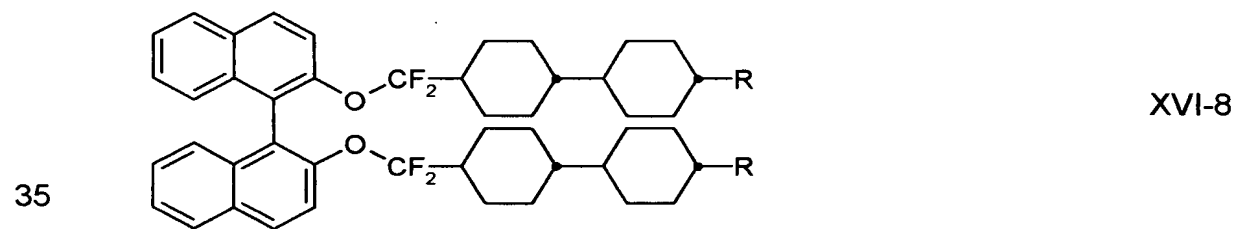
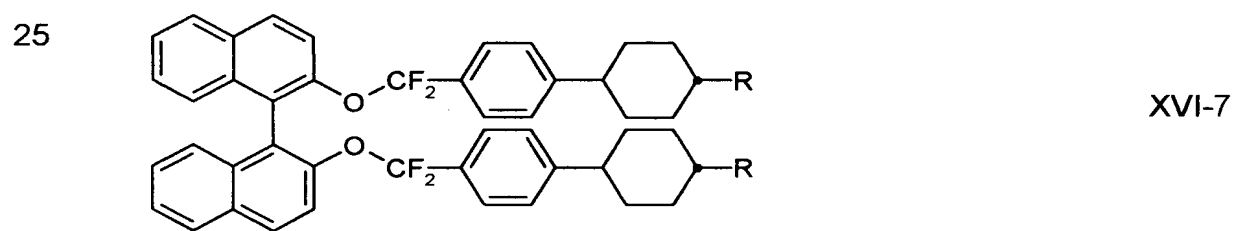
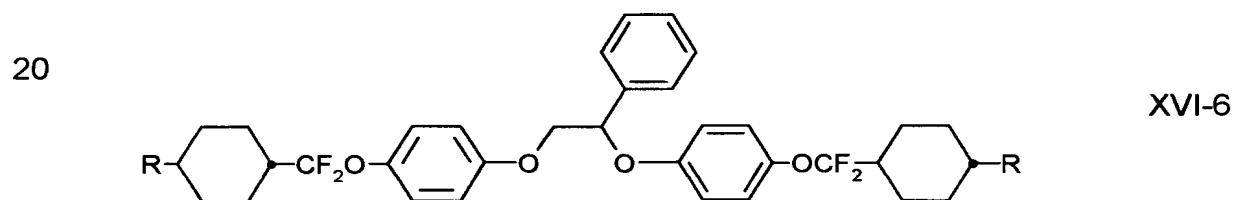
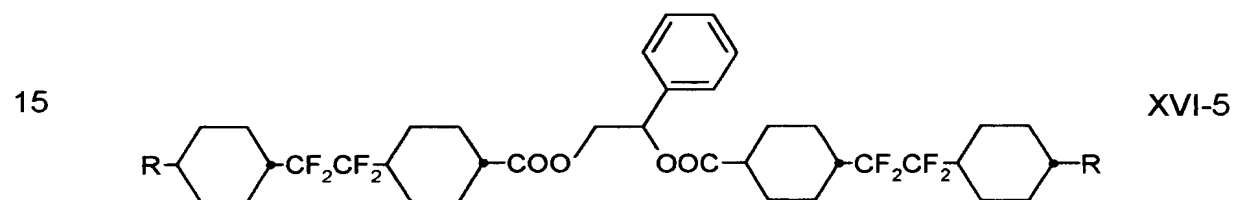
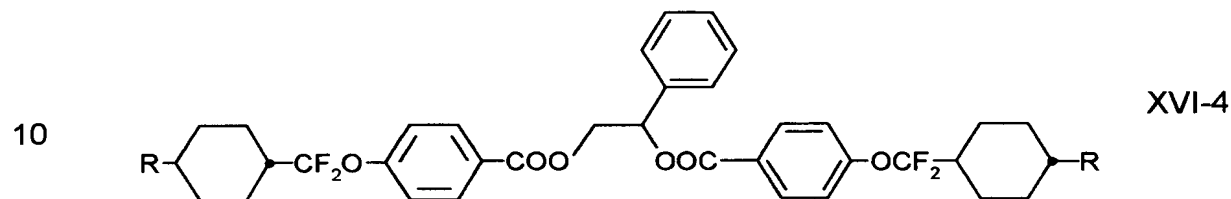
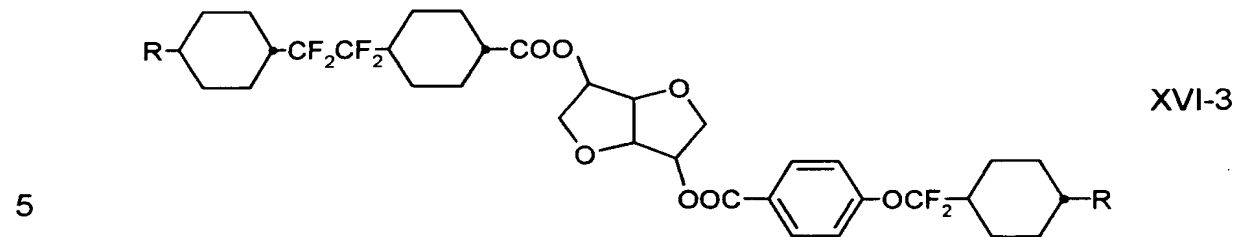


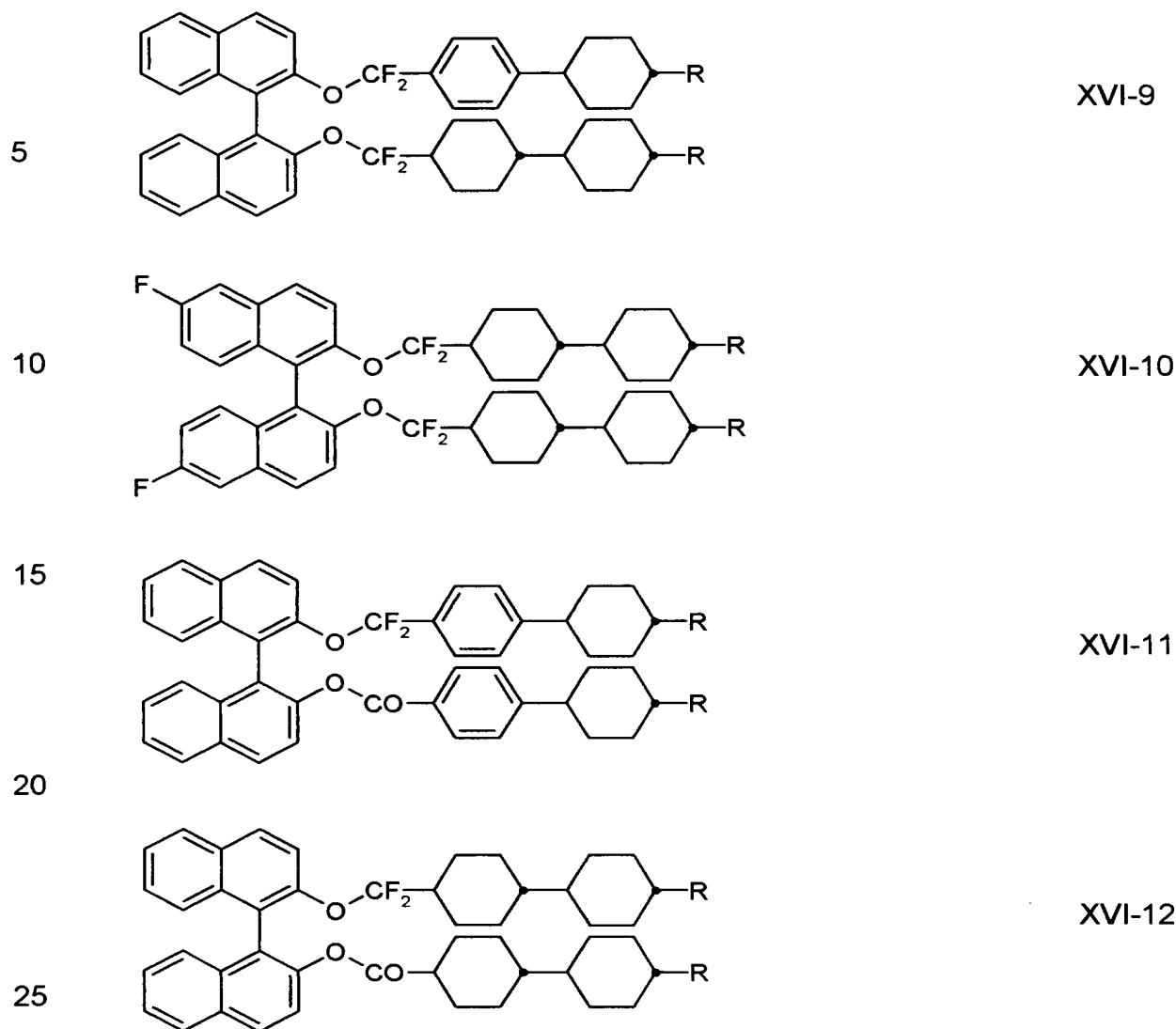
in which  $Y^{11}$ ,  $Y^{22}$ ,  $Y^{33}$  and  $Y^{44}$  are H, F or optionally fluorinated alkyl having from 1 to 8 carbon atoms.

Particularly preferred compounds of the formula XVI are the following









in which R has one of the meanings indicated for R<sup>11</sup> in the formula XVI,  
and the phenyl rings may also be monosubstituted to tetrasubstituted by L  
as defined above.

In particular, the dopants of the above-mentioned formulae X, XI, XII, XIII,  
XIV, XV and XVI exhibit good solubility in the nematic component and  
induce a cholesteric structure having high twist and low temperature  
dependence of the helix pitch and reflection wavelength. Even on use of  
only one of these dopants in small amounts, it is possible to achieve CLC

media according to the invention having reflection colours in the visible wavelength range of high brightness and low temperature dependence which are suitable, in particular, for use in SSCT and PSCT displays.

5 This is an important advantage over the CLC media from the prior art, in which at least two dopants having opposite temperature dependence of the twist are usually required (for example one dopant having positive temperature dependence, i.e. an increase in twist with increasing temperature, and one dopant having negative temperature dependence) in  
10 order to achieve temperature compensation of the reflection wavelength. In addition, large amounts of dopants are frequently required in the known CLC media in order to achieve reflection in the visible region.

15 A particularly preferred embodiment of the invention therefore relates to a CLC medium and to a CLC display containing this medium, as described above and below, in which the chiral component comprises not more than one chiral compound, preferably in an amount of 15% or less, in particular 10% or less, particularly preferably 5% or less. The chiral compound in these media is particularly preferably selected from the formulae X, XI, XII,  
20 XIII, XIV, XV and XVI, including preferred sub-formulae thereof. A CLC medium of this preferred embodiment has low dependence of the reflection wavelength  $\lambda$  on the temperature T over a broad temperature range.

25 Particular preference is given to CLC media according to the invention having a temperature dependence  $d\lambda/dT$  of 0.6 nm/°C or less, in particular 0.3 nm/°C or less, very particularly preferably 0.15 nm/°C or less, preferably in the range between 0 and 50°C, in particular between -20 and 60°C, particularly preferably between -20 and 70°C, very particularly preferably in the range from -20°C to a temperature of 10°C, in particular 5°C, below  
30 the clearing point.

Unless stated otherwise,  $d\lambda/dT$  denotes the local gradient of the function  $\lambda(T)$ , where a nonlinear function  $\lambda(T)$  is described to an approximation by a 2nd or 3rd order polynomial.

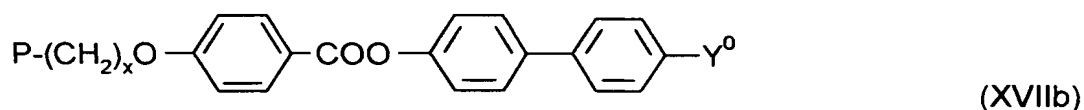
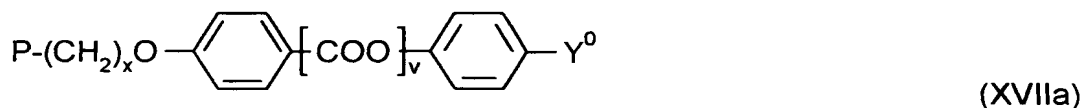
35

A further preferred embodiment relates to a CLC medium according to the invention which comprises one or more compounds containing at least one polymerisable group. CLC media of this type are particularly suitable for use, for example, in polymer gel or PSCT displays. The polymerisable compounds may be a constituent of the nematic and/or chiral component or form an additional component of the medium.

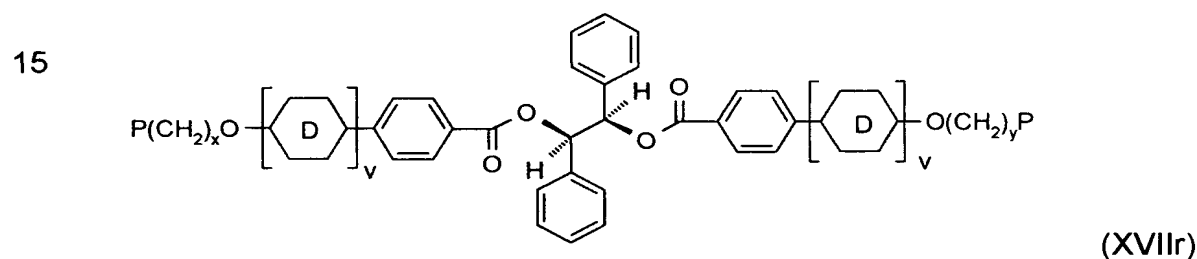
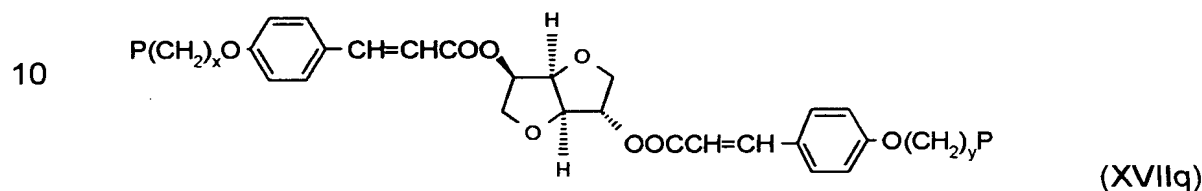
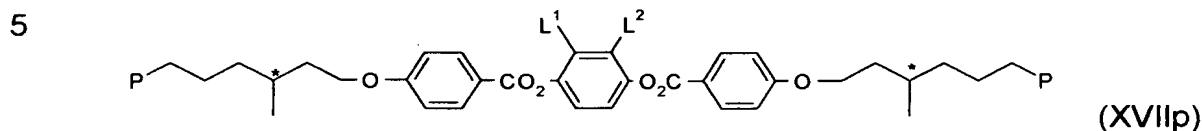
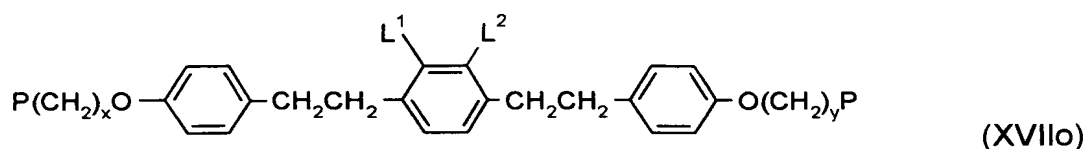
Suitable polymerisable compounds are known to the person skilled in the art and are described in the prior art. Particularly suitable are, for example, compounds containing a group P as described under the formula XII, in particular alkyl or aryl acrylates, methacrylates and epoxides. The polymerisable compounds may additionally also be mesogenic or liquid-crystalline. They may contain one or more, preferably two, polymerisable groups. Typical examples of non-mesogenic compounds containing two polymerisable groups are alkyl diacrylates or alkyl dimethacrylates containing alkyl groups having from 1 to 20 carbon atoms. Typical examples of non-mesogenic compounds containing more than two polymerisable groups are trimethylolpropane trimethacrylate and pentaerythritol tetraacrylate.

Preferred chiral polymerisable mesogenic compounds are compounds of the formulae XII to XVI containing one or more radicals containing a group P as defined under the formula XII.

Further suitable polymerisable compounds are described, for example, in WO 93/22397, EP 0 261 712, DE 195 04 224, WO 95/22586 and WO 97/00600. Typical examples of suitable polymerisable mesogenic compounds are given in the following list, which is intended to illustrate further the subject-matter of the present invention without restricting it:



- $$P-(CH_2)_xO-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-[COO]_v\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-R^5$$
(XVIIc)
- 5
 
$$P-(CH_2)_xO-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-COO-[C_6H_4]_v\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-R^5$$
(XVIIId)
- 10
 
$$P-(CH_2)_xO-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-CH=CH-COO-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-R^5$$
(XVIIe)
- 15
 
$$CH_2=CHCOO(CH_2)_xO-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\equiv\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-[D]_vR^5$$
(XVIIIf)
- $$P-(CH_2)_xO-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-COO-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-[C_6H_4]_vCH_2\overset{*}{CH}(CH_3)C_2H_5$$
(XVIIlg)
- 20
 
$$P-(CH_2)_xO-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-COO-\overset{L^1}{\text{C}_6\text{H}_3}-COO-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-CH_2\overset{*}{CH}(CH_3)C_2H_5$$
(XVIIlh)
- $$P-(CH_2)_xO-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-COO-\text{Ter}$$
(XVIIli)
- 25
$$P-(CH_2)_xO-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-COO-\text{Chol}$$
(XVIIlk)
- 30
$$P-(CH_2)_xO-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-COO-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\overset{*}{\text{CH}}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$$
(XVIIIm)
- 35
$$P(CH_2)_xO-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-COO-\overset{L^1}{\text{C}_6\text{H}_3}\overset{L^2}{\text{C}_6\text{H}_3}-OCO-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-O(CH_2)_yP$$
(XVIIIn)



In these formulae, P is a polymerisable group as defined in the formula XII, x and y are identical or different integers from 1 to 12, C and D are 1,4-phenylene or 1,4-cyclohexylene, v is 0 or 1, Y<sup>0</sup> is a polar group, R<sup>5</sup> is a nonpolar alkyl or alkoxy group, Ter is a terpenoid radical, such as, for example, menthyl, Chol is a cholesteryl radical, and L<sup>1</sup> and L<sup>2</sup> are each, independently of one another, H, F, Cl, CN, OH, NO<sub>2</sub> or optionally halogenated alkyl, alkoxy, alkylcarbonyl or alkoxy carbonyl having from 1 to 7 carbon atoms.

The polar group Y<sup>0</sup> is preferably CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, halogen, OCH<sub>3</sub>, OCN, SCN, COR<sup>6</sup>, COOR<sup>6</sup> or mono-, oligo- or polyfluorinated alkyl or alkoxy having from 1 to 4 carbon atoms. R<sup>6</sup> is optionally fluorinated alkyl having from 1 to 4, preferably 1, 2 or 3, carbon atoms. Y<sup>0</sup> is particularly preferably F, Cl, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, OCH<sub>3</sub>, COCH<sub>3</sub>, COC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, COOCH<sub>3</sub>, COOC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>F<sub>5</sub>, OCF<sub>3</sub>, OCHF<sub>2</sub> or OC<sub>2</sub>F<sub>5</sub>, in particular F, Cl, CN, OCH<sub>3</sub> or OCF<sub>3</sub>.

The nonpolar group  $R^5$  is preferably alkyl having 1 or more, in particular from 1 to 15, carbon atoms or alkoxy having 2 or more, in particular from 2 to 15, carbon atoms.

5 The above-mentioned polymerisable compounds can be prepared by methods known per se, which are described in standard works of organic chemistry, such as, for example, Houben-Weyl, Methoden der organischen Chemie [Methods of Organic Chemistry], Thieme-Verlag, Stuttgart.

10

In the above-mentioned formulae I to XVII, the term "fluorinated alkyl or alkoxy having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms" is preferably  $CF_3$ ,  $OCF_3$ ,  $CFH_2$ ,  $OCFH_2$ ,  $CF_2H$ ,  $OCF_2H$ ,  $C_2F_5$ ,  $OC_2F_5$ ,  $CFHCF_3$ ,  $CFHCF_2H$ ,  $CFHCFH_2$ ,  $CH_2CF_3$ ,  $CH_2CF_2H$ ,  $CH_2CFH_2$ ,  $CF_2CF_2H$ ,  $CF_2CFH_2$ ,  $OCFHCF_3$ ,   
 15  $OCFHCF_2H$ ,  $OCFHCFH_2$ ,  $OCH_2CF_3$ ,  $OCH_2CF_2H$ ,  $OCH_2CFH_2$ ,  $OCF_2CF_2H$ ,  $OCF_2CFH_2$ ,  $C_3F_7$  or  $OC_3F_7$ , in particular  $CF_3$ ,  $OCF_3$ ,  $CF_2H$ ,  $OCF_2H$ ,  $C_2F_5$ ,  $OC_2F_5$ ,  $CFHCF_3$ ,  $CFHCF_2H$ ,  $CFHCFH_2$ ,  $CF_2CF_2H$ ,  $CF_2CFH_2$ ,  $OCFHCF_3$ ,  $OCFHCF_2H$ ,  $OCFHCFH_2$ ,  $OCF_2CF_2H$ ,  $OCF_2CFH_2$ ,  $C_3F_7$  or  $OC_3F_7$ , particularly preferably  $OCF_3$  or  $OCF_2H$ .

20

The term "alkyl" covers straight-chain and branched alkyl groups having 1-7 carbon atoms, in particular the straight-chain groups methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl and heptyl. Groups having 2-5 carbon atoms are generally preferred.

25

The term "alkenyl" covers straight-chain and branched alkenyl groups having 2-7 carbon atoms, in particular the straight-chain groups. Particularly preferred alkenyl groups are  $C_2$ - $C_7$ -1E-alkenyl,  $C_4$ - $C_7$ -3E-alkenyl,  $C_5$ - $C_7$ -4-alkenyl,  $C_6$ - $C_7$ -5-alkenyl and  $C_7$ -6-alkenyl, in particular  $C_2$ - $C_7$ -1E-alkenyl,  $C_4$ - $C_7$ -3E-alkenyl and  $C_5$ - $C_7$ -4-alkenyl. Examples of preferred alkenyl groups are vinyl, 1E-propenyl, 1E-butenyl, 1E-pentenyl, 1E-hexenyl, 1E-heptenyl, 3-butenyl, 3E-pentenyl, 3E-hexenyl, 3E-heptenyl, 4-pentenyl, 4Z-hexenyl, 4E-hexenyl, 4Z-heptenyl, 5-hexenyl, 6-heptenyl and the like. Groups having up to 5 carbon atoms are generally preferred.

35

The term "fluoroalkyl" preferably covers straight-chain groups having a terminal fluorine, i.e. fluoromethyl, 2-fluoroethyl, 3-fluoropropyl, 4-fluorobutyl, 5-fluoropentyl, 6-fluorohexyl and 7-fluoroheptyl. However, other positions of the fluorine are not excluded.

5

The term "oxaalkyl" preferably covers straight-chain radicals of the formula  $C_nH_{2n+1}-O-(CH_2)_m$ , in which n and m are each, independently of one another, from 1 to 6. Preferably, n = 1 and m is from 1 to 6.

10 Halogen is preferably F or Cl, in particular F.

If one of the above-mentioned radicals is an alkyl radical and/or an alkoxy radical, this may be straight-chain or branched. It is preferably straight-chain, has 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 carbon atoms and accordingly is preferably ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, pentoxy, hexyloxy or heptyloxy, furthermore methyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, dodecyl, tridecyl, tetradecyl, pentadecyl, methoxy, octyloxy, nonyloxy, decyloxy, undecyloxy, dodecyloxy, tridecyloxy or tetradecyloxy.

20 Oxaalkyl is preferably straight-chain 2-oxapropyl (= methoxymethyl), 2- (= ethoxymethyl) or 3-oxabutyl (= 2-methoxyethyl), 2-, 3- or 4-oxapentyl, 2-, 3-, 4- or 5-oxahexyl, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5- or 6-oxaheptyl, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6- or 7-oxaoctyl, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7- or 8-oxanonyl, or 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, 7-, 8- or 9-oxadecyl.

25

If one of the above-mentioned radicals is an alkyl radical in which one  $CH_2$  group has been replaced by  $-CH=CH-$ , this may be straight-chain or branched. It is preferably straight-chain and has from 2 to 10 carbon atoms. Accordingly, it is in particular vinyl, prop-1- or -2-enyl, but-1-, -2- or -3-enyl, pent-1-, -2-, -3- or -4-enyl, hex-1-, -2-, -3-, -4- or -5-enyl, hept-1-, -2-, -3-, -4-, -5- or -6-enyl, oct-1-, -2-, -3-, -4-, -5-, -6- or -7-enyl, non-1-, -2-, -3-, -4-, -5-, -6-, -7- or -8-enyl, or dec-1-, -2-, -3-, -4-, -5-, -6-, -7-, -8- or -9-enyl.

35 If one of the above-mentioned radicals is an alkyl radical in which one  $CH_2$  group has been replaced by  $-O-$  and one has been replaced by  $-CO-$ ,



these are preferably adjacent. These thus contain an acyloxy group -CO-O- or an oxycarbonyl group -O-CO-. These are preferably straight-chain and have from 2 to 6 carbon atoms.

5 Accordingly, they are in particular acetoxymethyl, propionyloxymethyl, butyryloxymethyl, pentanoyloxymethyl, hexanoyloxymethyl, acetoxymethyl, propionyloxymethyl, butyryloxymethyl, pentanoyloxymethyl, 2-acetoxyethyl, 2-propionyloxyethyl, 2-butyryloxyethyl, 3-acetoxypropyl, 3-propionyloxypropyl, 4-acetoxybutyl, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, propoxycarbonyl, butoxycarbonyl, 10 pentoxycarbonyl, methoxycarbonylmethyl, ethoxycarbonylmethyl, propoxycarbonylmethyl, butoxycarbonylmethyl, 2-(methoxycarbonyl)ethyl, 2-(ethoxycarbonyl)ethyl, 2-(propoxycarbonyl)ethyl, 3-(methoxycarbonyl)propyl, 3-(ethoxycarbonyl)propyl or 4-(methoxycarbonyl)butyl.

15 If one of the above-mentioned radicals is an alkyl radical in which one CH<sub>2</sub> group has been replaced by unsubstituted or substituted -CH=CH- and an adjacent CH<sub>2</sub> group has been replaced by CO or CO-O or O-CO, this may be straight-chain or branched. It is preferably straight-chain and has from 4 to 13 carbon atoms. Accordingly, it is in particular acryloyloxymethyl, 20 2-acryloyloxyethyl, 3-acryloyloxypropyl, 4-acryloyloxybutyl, 5-acryloyloxypropyl, 6-acryloyloxyhexyl, 7-acryloyloxyheptyl, 8-acryloyloxyoctyl, 9-acryloyloxynonyl, 10-acryloyloxydecyl, methacryloyloxymethyl, 2-methacryloyloxyethyl, 3-methacryloyloxypropyl, 4-methacryloyloxybutyl, 5-methacryloyloxypropyl, 6-methacryloyloxyhexyl, 7-methacryloyloxyheptyl, 8-methacryloyloxyoctyl or 9-methacryloyloxynonyl. 25

If one of the above-mentioned radicals is an alkyl or alkenyl radical which is monosubstituted by CN or CF<sub>3</sub>, this radical is preferably straight-chain. The substitution by CN or CF<sub>3</sub> is in any desired position.

30 If one of the above-mentioned radicals is an alkyl or alkenyl radical which is at least monosubstituted by halogen, this radical is preferably straight-chain, and halogen is preferably F or Cl. In the case of polysubstitution, halogen is preferably F. The resultant radicals also include perfluorinated radicals. In the case of monosubstitution, the fluorine or chlorine substituent may be in any desired position, but is preferably in the  $\omega$ -position. 35

Compounds containing branched wing groups may occasionally be of importance owing to better solubility in the conventional liquid-crystalline base materials. However, they may in particular be suitable as chiral dopants if they are optically active.

Branched groups of this type generally contain not more than one chain branch. Preferred branched radicals are isopropyl, 2-butyl (= 1-methylpropyl), isobutyl (= 2-methylpropyl), 2-methylbutyl, isopentyl (= 3-methylbutyl), 2-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, 2-ethylhexyl, 2-propylpentyl, isopropoxy, 2-methylpropoxy, 2-methylbutoxy, 3-methylbutoxy, 2-methylpentoxy, 3-methylpentoxy, 2-ethylhexyloxy, 1-methylhexyloxy and 1-methylheptyloxy.

If one of the above-mentioned radicals is an alkyl radical in which two or more CH<sub>2</sub> groups have been replaced by -O- and/or -CO-O-, this may be straight-chain or branched. It is preferably branched and has from 3 to 12 carbon atoms. Accordingly, it is in particular biscalboxymethyl, 2,2-bis-carboxyethyl, 3,3-bis-carboxypropyl, 4,4-bis-carboxybutyl, 5,5-bis-carboxypentyl, 6,6-bis-carboxyhexyl, 7,7-bis-carboxyheptyl, 8,8-bis-carboxyoctyl, 9,9-bis-carboxynonyl, 10,10-bis-carboxydecyl, bis(methoxycarbonyl)methyl, 2,2-bis(methoxycarbonyl)ethyl, 3,3-bis(methoxycarbonyl)propyl, 4,4-bis(methoxycarbonyl)butyl, 5,5-bis(methoxycarbonyl)pentyl, 6,6-bis(methoxycarbonyl)hexyl, 7,7-bis(methoxycarbonyl)heptyl, 8,8-bis(methoxycarbonyl)octyl, bis(ethoxycarbonyl)methyl, 2,2-bis(ethoxycarbonyl)ethyl, 3,3-bis(ethoxycarbonyl)propyl, 4,4-bis(ethoxycarbonyl)butyl or 5,5-bis(ethoxycarbonyl)hexyl.

The invention furthermore relates to the use of the CLC media according to the invention for electro-optical purposes.

The invention furthermore also relates to an electro-optical display containing LC media according to the invention, in particular an SSCT or PSCT displays having two plane-parallel outer plates which, together with a frame, form a cell, and a cholesteric liquid-crystal mixture located in the cell.

The structure of bistable SSCT and PSCT cells is described, for example, in WO 92/19695, WO 93/23496, US 5,453,863 or US 5,493,430.

5 The liquid-crystal mixtures according to the invention facilitate a significant broadening of the available parameter latitude. Thus, the achievable combinations of reflection wavelength, birefringence, clearing point, viscosity, thermal and UV stability and dielectric anisotropy far exceed previous materials from the prior art and make the media according to the invention  
10 particularly suitable for use in CLC displays.

The liquid-crystal mixtures according to the invention preferably have a cholesteric phase down to  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  and preferably down to  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$ , particularly preferably down to  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and clearing points above  $70^{\circ}\text{C}$ , preferably  
15 above  $90^{\circ}\text{C}$ , particularly preferably above  $110^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The dielectric anisotropy  $\Delta\epsilon$  is preferably  $\geq 5$ , in particular  $\geq 10$ , very particularly preferably  $\geq 15$ . The birefringence  $\Delta n$  is preferably  $\geq 0.08$ , in particular  $\geq 0.09$  and preferably  $\leq 0.3$ , in particular  $\leq 0.16$ , particularly preferably  $\leq 0.15$ , very particularly preferably  $\leq 0.14$  and preferably between  $0.09$  and  $0.14$ .  
20

At the same time, the liquid-crystal mixtures according to the invention have low values for the viscosity and high values for the specific resistance, enabling excellent CLC displays to be achieved. In particular, the mixtures are characterised by low operating voltages.  
25

It goes without saying that a suitable choice of the components of the mixtures according to the invention also enables higher clearing points (for example above  $120^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) to be achieved at higher threshold voltages or lower clearing points to be achieved at lower threshold voltages while  
30 retaining the other advantageous properties. Mixtures of greater  $\Delta\epsilon$  and thus lower thresholds can likewise be achieved with viscosities correspondingly increased only slightly.

The width of the cholesteric phase range is preferably at least  $90^{\circ}\text{C}$ , in particular at least  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$ . This range preferably extends at least from  $-20^{\circ}$   
35

to +60°C, particularly preferably at least from -20° to +70°C, very particularly preferably at least from -20° to +80°C.

5 The UV stability of the mixtures according to the invention is also considerably better, i.e. they exhibit a significantly smaller change in the reflection wavelength and operating voltage on UV exposure.

10 The individual compounds of the following formulae and their sub-formulae which can be used in the media according to the invention are either known or can be prepared analogously to the known compounds.

In particularly preferred embodiments, the mixtures comprise

- 15 - one or more compounds of the formulae Ia, Ib and/or Ic, in particular those in which L<sup>1</sup> and/or L<sup>2</sup> are F,
- from 1 to 9, in particular from 1 to 6, compounds of the formula I,
- 20 - from 7% to 80%, in particular from 40% to 70%, of one or more compounds of the formula I,
- one or more compounds of the formula IIa, in particular those in which X<sup>0</sup>, Y<sup>1</sup> and Y<sup>2</sup> are F,
- 25 - from 5 to 50%, in particular from 10% to 30%, particularly preferably from 15 to 25%, of one or more compounds of the formula II,
- from 30 to 65% of one or more compounds of the formula I and from 5 to 40% of one or more compounds of the formula II,
- 30 - one or more alkenyl compounds of the formulae III1 and/or III2, preferably of the formulae III1e, III1f and III2a, in particular those in which R<sup>3a</sup> is H. The proportion of these compounds in the liquid-crystal mixtures is preferably from 0% to 50%, in particular from 5% to 25%,
- 35

- one or more compounds of the formulae IV25 and/or IV27, where L in the formula IV25 is H or F, particularly preferably F. The proportion of these compounds in the liquid-crystal mixtures is preferably from 0% to 50%, in particular from 5% to 15%,
  - 5 - in total from 15 to 80% of compounds of the formulae II and III2,
  - one or more dopants selected from the formulae VII, VIII and IX,
  - 10 - one or more dopants selected from the formulae X and XI,
  - one or more dopants selected from the formulae XII, XIII, XIV, XV and XVI,
  - 15 - not more than one dopant, preferably selected from the formulae XII, XIII, XIV, XV and XVI,
  - 10% or less, in particular from 0.01 to 7%, of the optically active component,
  - 20 - a nematic component which essentially consists of compounds selected from the formulae I to VI2.
- Through a suitable choice of the terminal radicals  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $X^0$  and Q-Y in the compounds of the formulae I to VI2, the addressing times, the threshold voltage and further properties can be modified in the desired manner. For example, 1E-alkenyl radicals, 3E-alkenyl radicals, 2E-alkenyloxy radicals and the like generally result in shorter addressing times, improved nematic tendencies and a higher ratio of the elastic constants  $K_3$  (bend) and  $K_1$  (splay) compared with alkyl or alkoxy radicals.
- 4-Alkenyl radicals, 3-alkenyl radicals and the like generally give lower threshold voltages and smaller values of  $K_3/K_1$  compared with alkyl and alkoxy radicals.
- A  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$  group in the bridging members  $Z^1$ ,  $Z^2$  and  $Z^3$  generally results in higher values of  $K_3/K_1$  compared with a single covalent bond. Higher

values of  $K_3/K_1$  facilitate, for example, a shorter reflection wavelength without a change in the dopant concentration owing to the higher HTP.

5 The optimum mixing ratio of the compounds of the formulae I to V2 depends substantially on the desired properties, on the choice of the components of the formulae I to V2 and on the choice of further components optionally present. Suitable mixing ratios within the above-mentioned range can easily be determined from case to case.

10 The total amount of compounds of the formulae I to V2 in the mixtures according to the invention is not crucial. The mixtures can therefore comprise one or more further components for the purpose of optimisation of various properties. However, the observed effect on the addressing times and threshold voltage is generally greater the higher the total concentration  
15 of compounds of the formulae I to V2.

The liquid-crystal mixtures which can be used in accordance with the invention are prepared in a manner which is conventional per se. In general, the desired amount of the components used in lesser amount are dissolved in the components making up the principal constituent, advantageously at elevated temperature. It is also possible to mix solutions of the components in an organic solvent, for example in acetone, chloroform or methanol, and, after mixing, to remove the solvent again, for example by distillation.

25 The liquid-crystal mixtures according to the invention may also comprise further additives, such as, for example, one or more stabilisers or anti-oxidants.

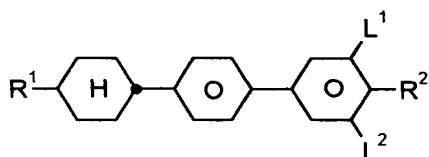
30 In the present application and in the following examples, the structures of the liquid-crystal compounds are indicated by means of acronyms, the transformation into chemical formulae taking place in accordance with Tables A and B below. All radicals  $C_nH_{2n+1}$  and  $C_mH_{2m+1}$  are straight-chain alkyl radicals having n and m carbon atoms respectively. The coding in  
35 Table B is self-evident. In Table A, only the acronym for the parent structure is indicated. In individual cases, the acronym for the parent structure is

followed, separated by a dash, by a code for the substituents  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $L^1$ ,  $L^2$  and  $L^3$ :

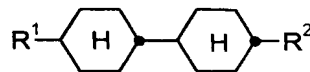
	Code for $R^1$ , $R^2$ , $L^1$ , $L^2$ , $L^3$	$R^2$	$L^1$	$L^2$	$L^3$
5					
	nm $C_nH_{2n+1}$	$C_mH_{2m+1}$	H	H	H
	nOm $C_nH_{2n+1}$	$C_mH_{2m+1}$	H	H	H
	nO.m $C_nH_{2n+1}$	$OC_mH_{2m+1}$	H	H	H
10	n $C_nH_{2n+1}$	CN	H	H	H
	nN.F $C_nH_{2n+1}$	CN	H	H	F
	nN.F.F $C_nH_{2n+1}$	CN	H	F	F
	nF $C_nH_{2n+1}$	F	H	H	H
15	nOF $OC_nH_{2n+1}$	F	H	H	H
	nF.F $C_nH_{2n+1}$	F	H	H	F
	nmF $C_nH_{2n+1}$	$C_mH_{2m+1}$	F	H	H
	nOCF <sub>3</sub> / nOT $C_nH_{2n+1}$	OCF <sub>3</sub>	H	H	H
	n-Vm $C_nH_{2n+1}$	$-CH=CH-C_mH_{2m+1}$	H	H	H
20	nV-Vm $C_nH_{2n+1}-CH=CH-$	$-CH=CH-C_mH_{2m+1}$	H	H	H

Preferred mixture components are shown in Tables A, B and C.

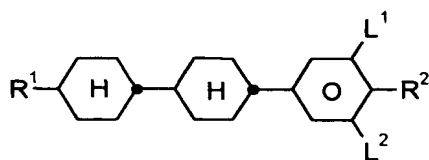
**Table A:** ( $L^1$ ,  $L^2$ ,  $L^3$  = H or F)



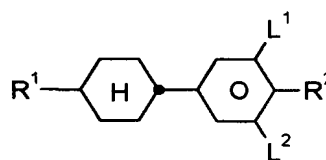
**BCH**



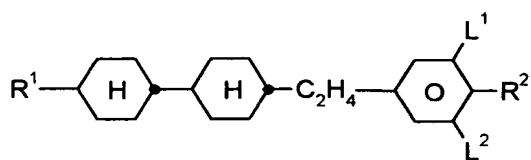
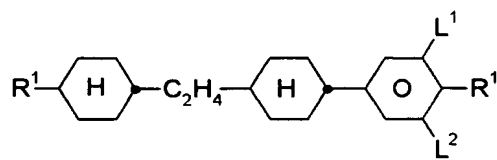
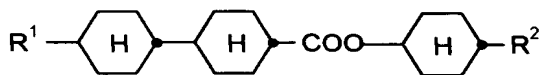
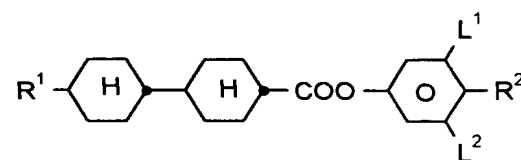
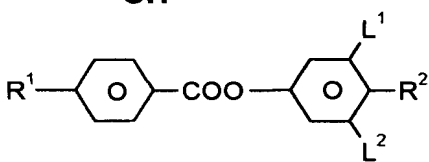
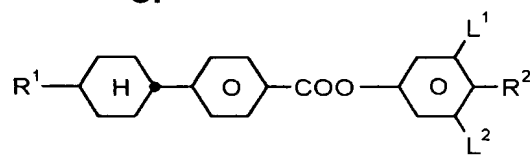
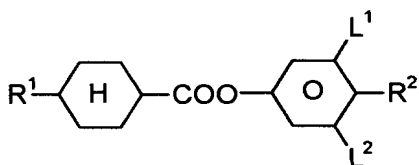
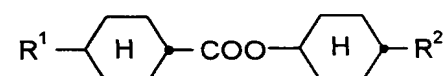
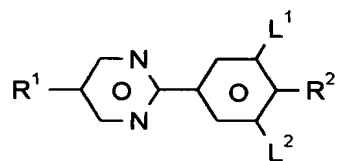
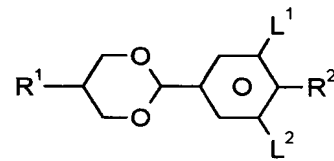
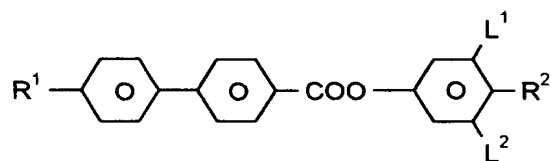
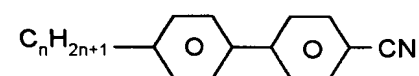
**CCH**



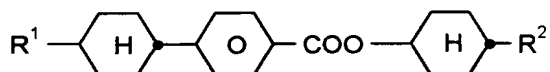
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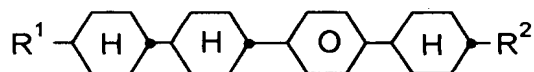
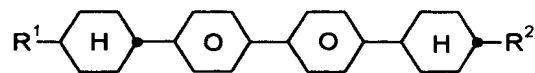
**PCH**

**ECCP****CECP****CH****CP****ME****HP****D****OS****PYP****PDX****CE****K3'n**

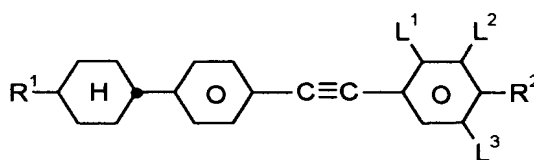
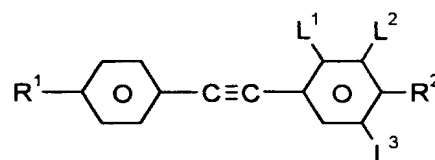


**HD**

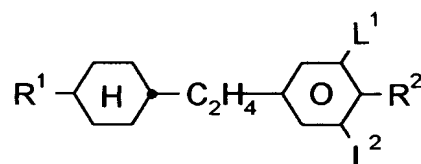
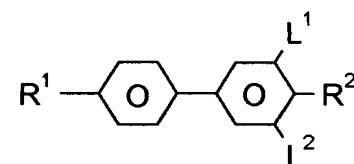
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**CCPC****CBC**

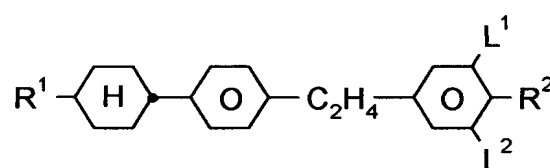
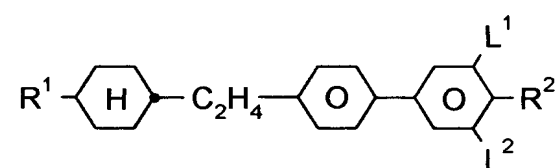
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**CPTP****PTP**

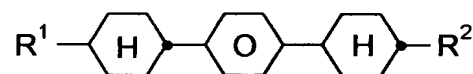
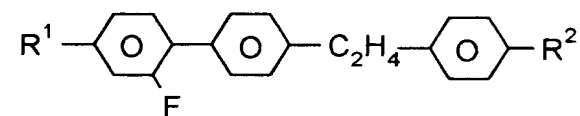
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**EPCH****B**

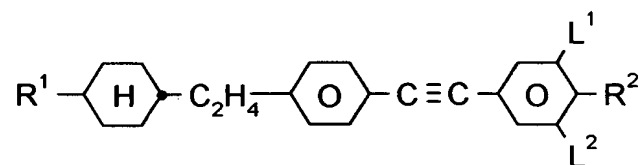
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**EBCH****BECH**

25

**CPC****FET-nF**

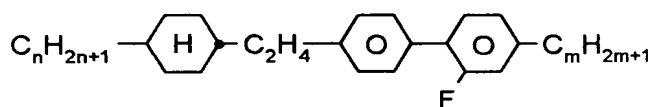
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**CEPTP**

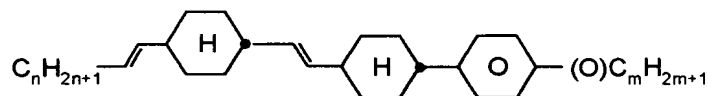
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**Table B:**

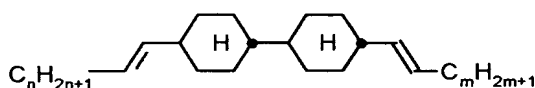
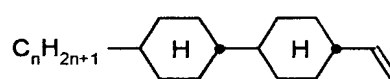
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**Inm**

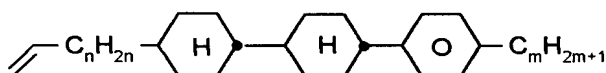
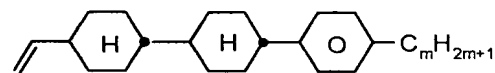
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**CVCP-nV-(O)m**

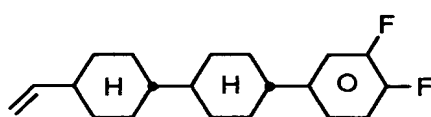
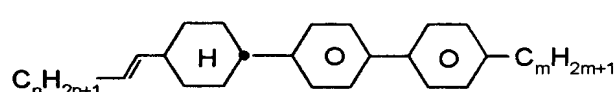
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**CC-nV-Vm****CC-n-V**

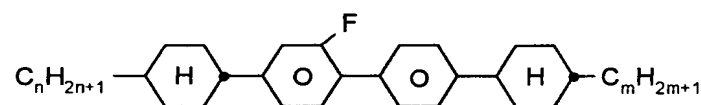
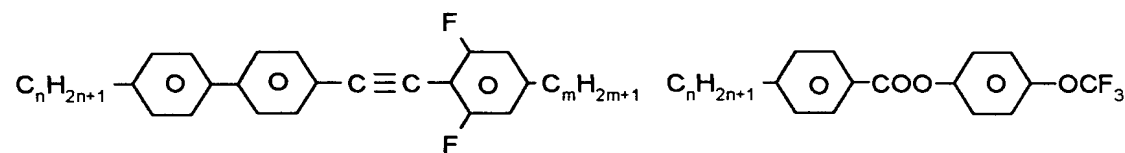
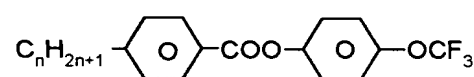
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**CCP-Vn-m****CCP-V-m**

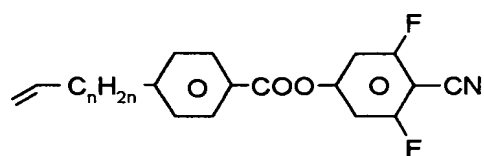
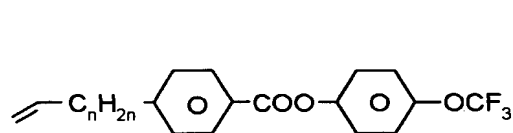
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**CCG-V-F****CPP-nV-m**

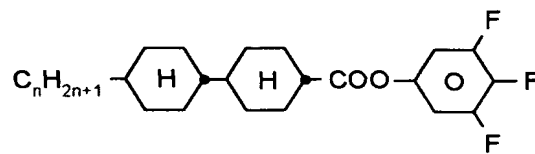
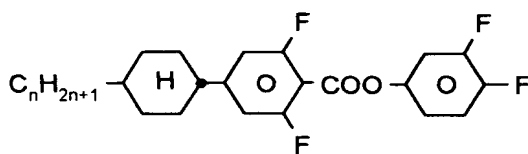
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**CBC-nmF****PPTUI-nm****PZP-n-OT**

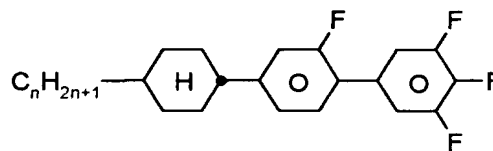
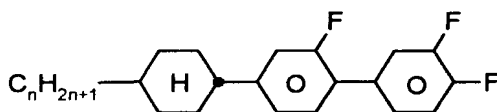
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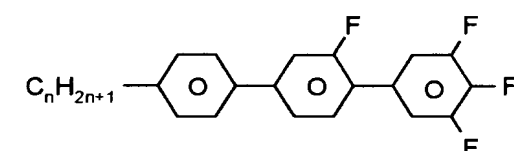
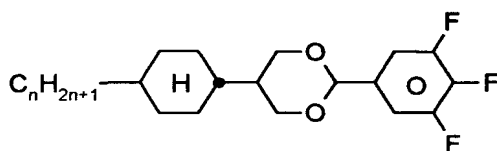
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**PZP-Vn-OT****PZU-Vn-N**

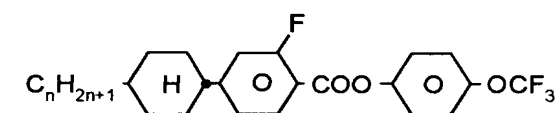
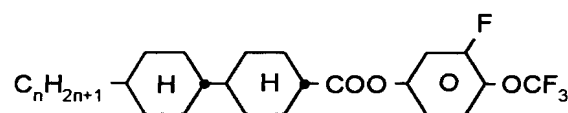
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**CUZG-n-F****CCZU-n-F**

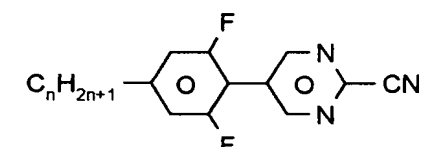
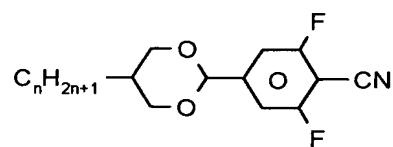
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**CGG-n-F****CGU-n-F**

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**CDU-n-F****PGU-n-F**

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**CCZG-n-OT****CGZP-n-OT**

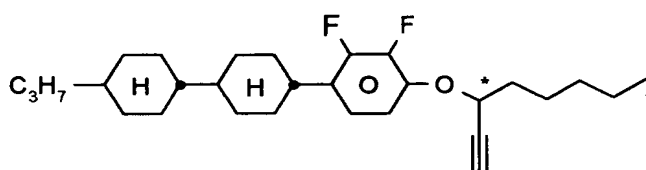
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**DU-n-N****UM-n-N**

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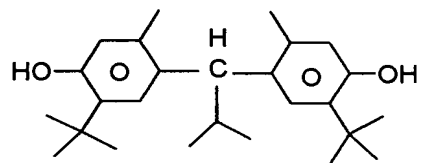
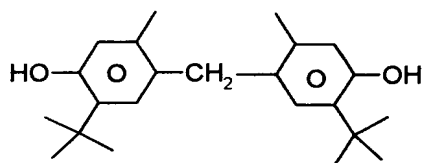
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**R/S 3011****Table D**

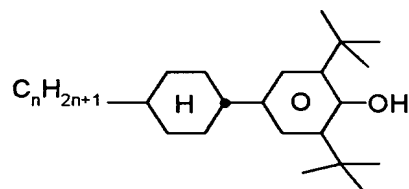
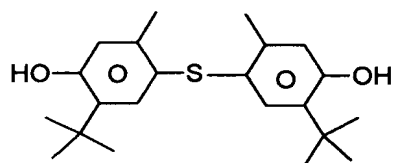
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Suitable stabilisers and antioxidants for liquid-crystalline mixtures are mentioned below ( $n = 0 - 10$ , terminal methyl groups are not shown):

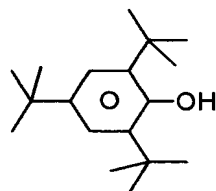
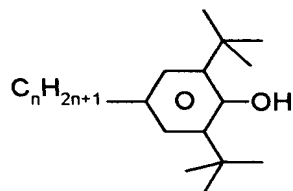
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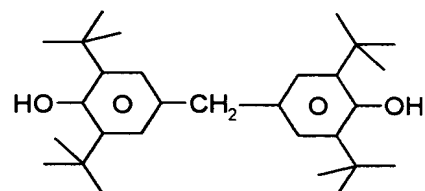
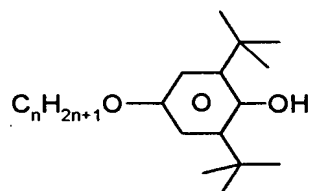
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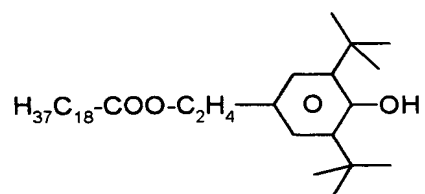
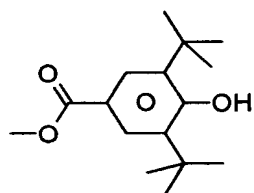


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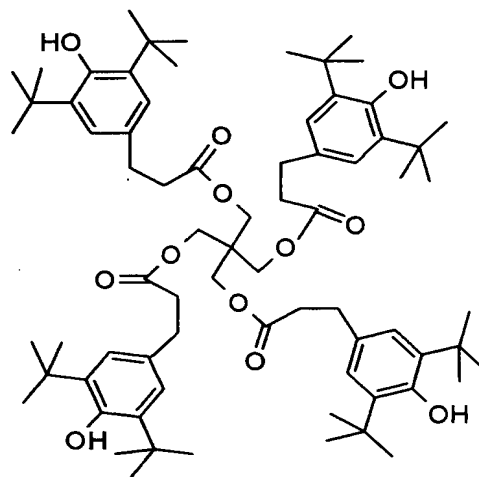
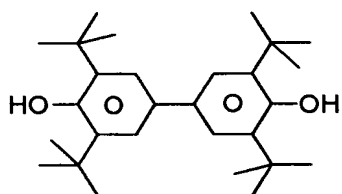


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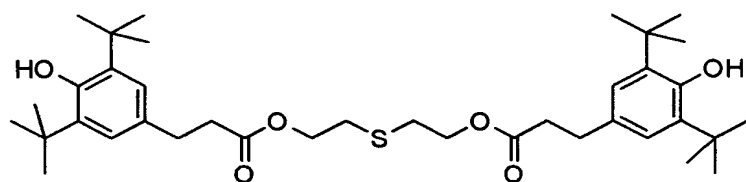


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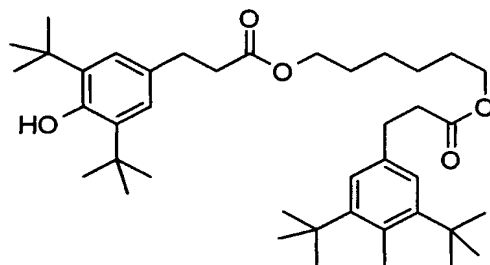
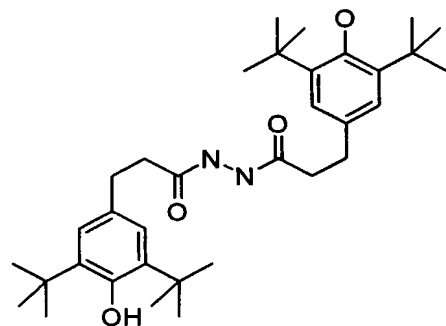


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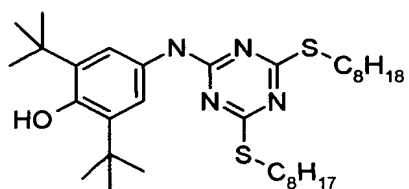
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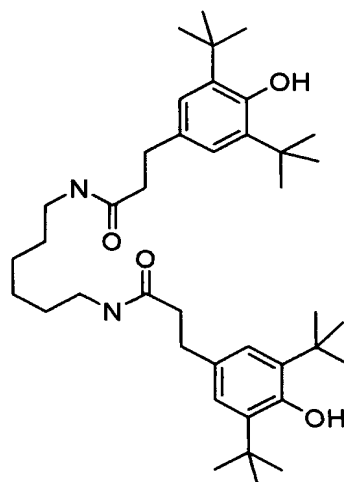
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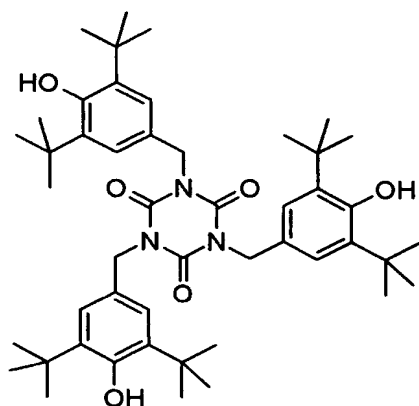
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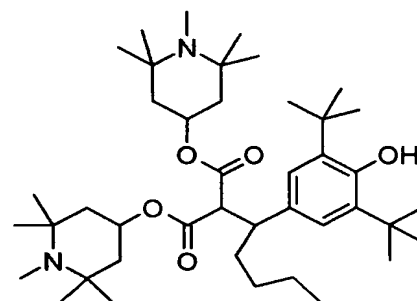
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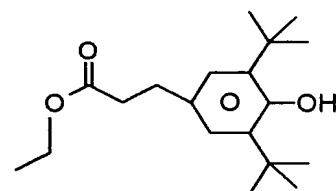
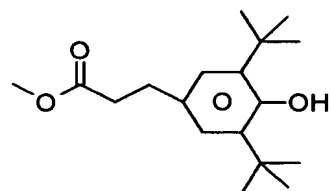
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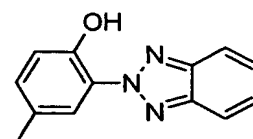
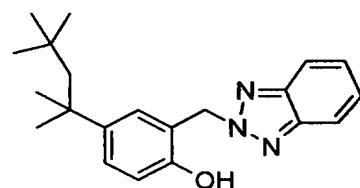
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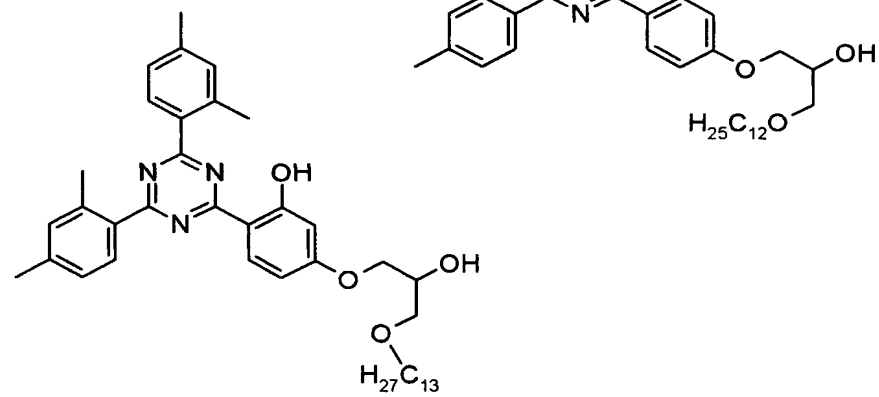
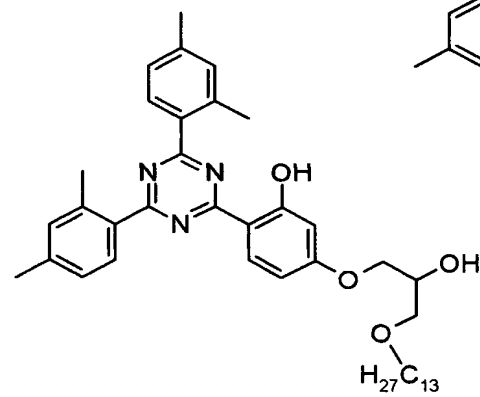
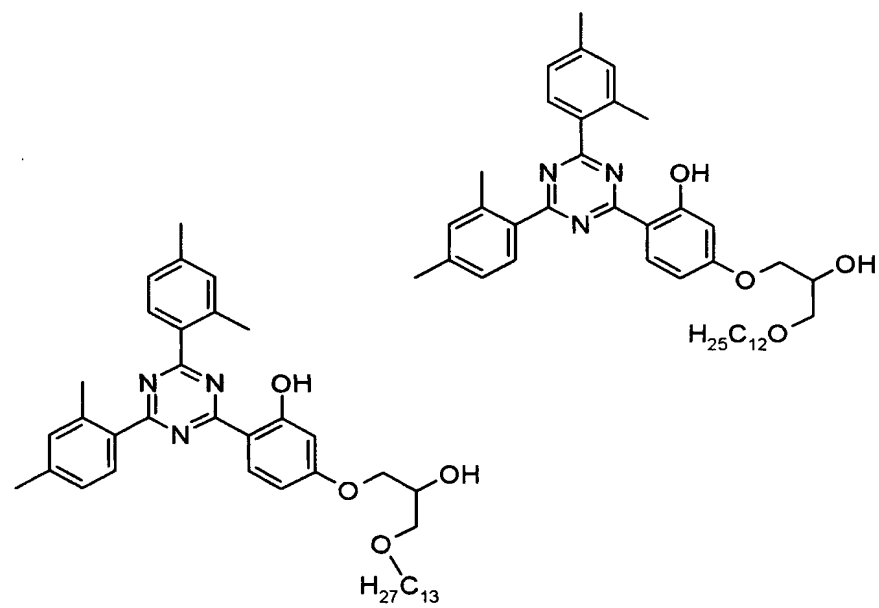
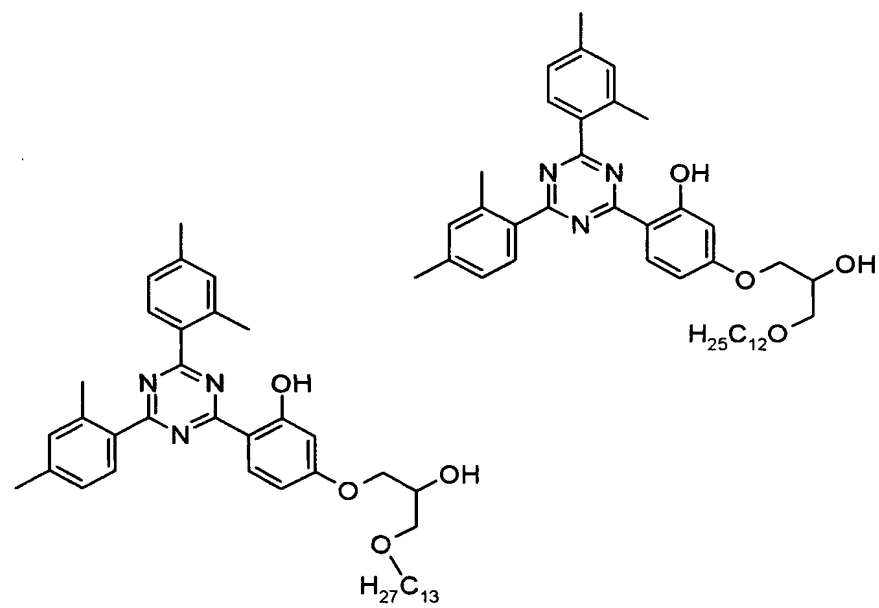
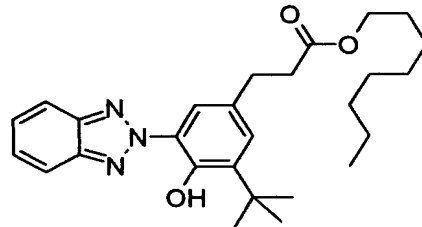
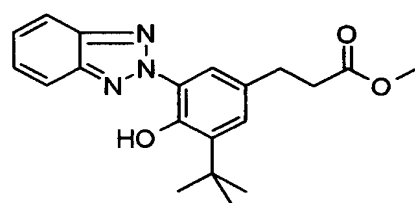
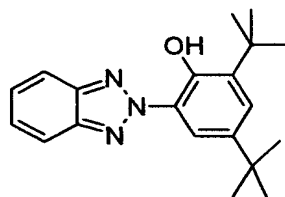
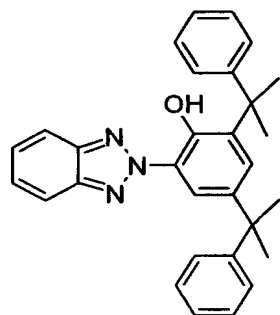
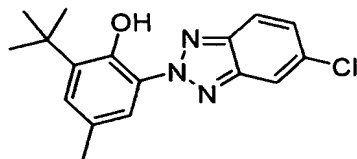
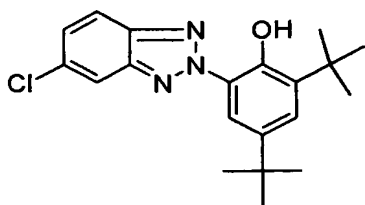
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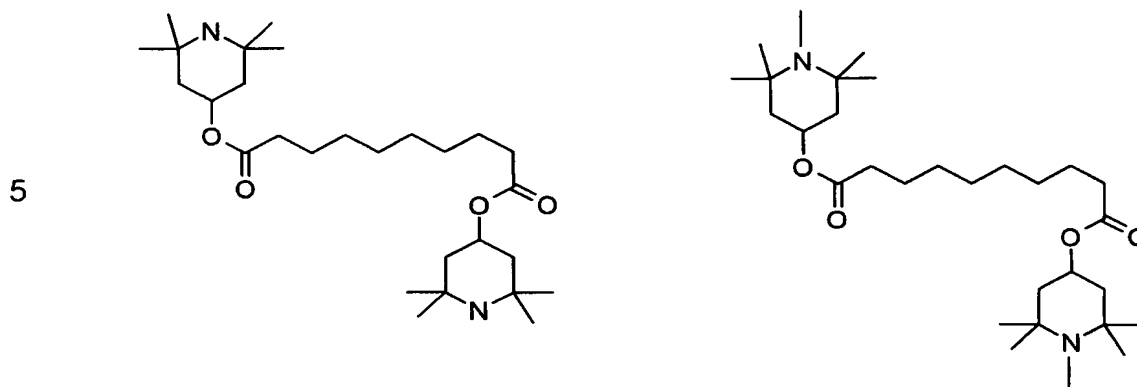
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The following examples are intended to explain the invention without limiting it.

15 Above and below, percentages are per cent by weight. All temperatures are given in degrees Celsius. m.p. denotes melting point, cl.p. = clearing point. Furthermore, C = crystalline state, S = smectic phase, N = nematic phase, Ch = cholesteric phase and I = isotropic phase. The data between these symbols represent the transition temperatures.

20 Furthermore, the following abbreviations are used:

$\Delta n$  optical anisotropy at 589 nm and 20°C  
 $n_e$  extraordinary refractive index at 589 nm and 20°C  
 25  $\Delta\epsilon$  dielectric anisotropy at 20°C  
 $\epsilon_{||}$  dielectric constant parallel to the longitudinal molecular axes  
 $\gamma_1$  rotational viscosity [mPa · sec], at 20°C unless indicated otherwise  
 $\lambda$  reflection wavelength [nm], at 20°C unless indicated otherwise  
 $\Delta\lambda$  maximum variation of the reflection wavelength [nm] in the temperature range indicated, between -20 and +70°C unless indicated otherwise  
 30

The helical twisting power HTP of a chiral compound which produces a helically twisted superstructure in a liquid-crystalline mixture is given by the equation  $HTP = (p \cdot c)^{-1}$  [ $\mu\text{m}^{-1}$ ], in which p denotes the helix pitch of the helically twisted phase in  $\mu\text{m}$  and c denotes the concentration of the chiral  
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compound (a value of 0.01 for c corresponds, for example, to a concentration of 1% by weight). Unless stated otherwise, HTP values above and below relate to a temperature of 20°C and the commercially available neutral nematic TN host mixture MLC-6260 (Merck KGaA, Darmstadt).

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### Example 1

A cholesteric mixture comprises 97.53% of a nematic component A consisting of

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PCH-3N.F.F	13.0%	cl.p.	89.5
ME2N.F	10.0%	$\Delta n$	0.1293
ME3N.F	10.0%	$n_e$	1.6241
ME4N.F	13.0%	$\Delta \epsilon$	
HP-3N.F	5.0%		
HP-4N.F	5.0%		
HP-5N.F	5.0%		
CCP-2F.F.F	7.0%		
CCP-3F.F.F	7.0%		
CCP-5F.F.F	6.0%		
CCG-V-F	3.0%		
CCPC-33	5.5%		
CCPC-34	5.5%		
CCPC-35	5.0%		

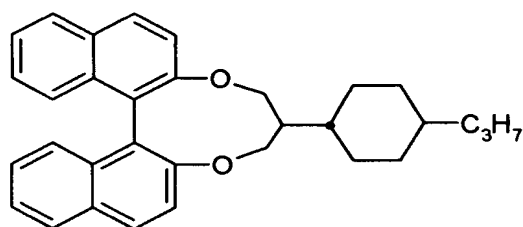
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and 2.47% of a chiral compound of the formula

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XIlb1a

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and has a  $\lambda$  of 457 nm and  $\Delta\lambda$  of 43 nm.

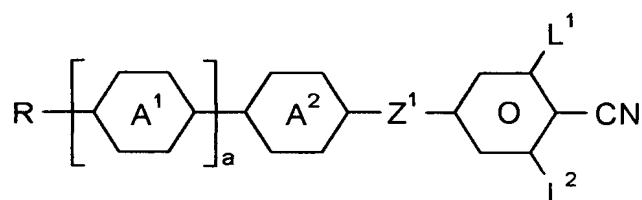
# Patent Claims

1. Liquid-crystalline medium having a helically twisted structure comprising a nematic component and an optically active component, characterised in that the optically active component comprises one or more chiral compounds whose helical twisting power and concentration are selected in such a way that the helix pitch of the medium is  $\leq 1 \mu\text{m}$ , and the medium has a birefringence  $\Delta n$  of  $\leq 0.16$ .

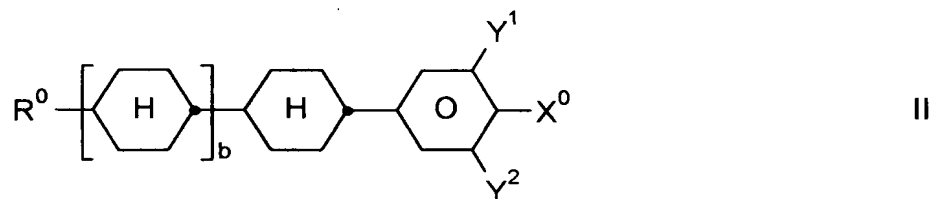
2. Liquid-crystalline medium having a helically twisted structure comprising a nematic component and an optically active component, characterised in that

the optically active component comprises one or more chiral compounds whose helical twisting power and concentration are selected in such a way that the helix pitch of the medium is  $\leq 1 \mu\text{m}$ , and

the nematic component comprises one or more compounds of the formula I

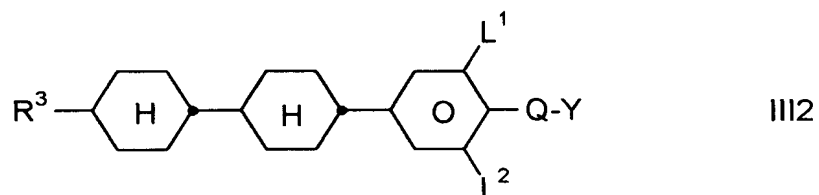


and one or more compounds of the formula II



in which





in which

10  $A^3$  is 1,4-phenylene or trans-1,4-cyclohexylene,

c is 0 or 1,

15  $R^3$  is an alkenyl group having from 2 to 7 carbon atoms,

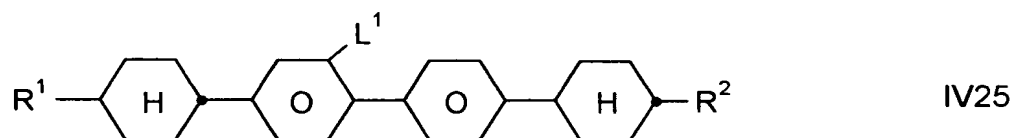
20  $R^4$  is an alkyl, alkoxy or alkenyl group having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, in which, in addition, one or two non-adjacent  $CH_2$  groups may be replaced by  $-O-$ ,  $-CH=CH-$ ,  $-C\equiv C-$ ,  $-CO-$ ,  $-OCO-$  or  $-COO-$  in such a way that O atoms are not linked directly to one another,

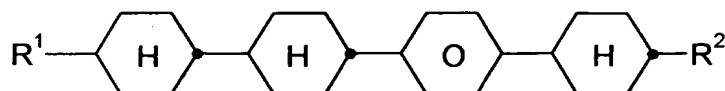
Q is  $CF_2$ ,  $OCF_2$ ,  $CFH$ ,  $OCFH$  or a single bond,

Y is F or Cl, and

25  $L^1$  and  $L^2$  are each, independently of one another, H or F.

- 30 4. Medium according to Claim 2 or 3, characterised in that it additionally comprises one or more compounds selected from the following formulae:





IV27

in which R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> have one of the meanings indicated for R in the formula I, and L is H or F.

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5. Medium according to at least one of Claims 2 to 4, characterised in that the proportion of compounds of the formula I in the mixture as a whole is from 7 to 80% by weight.
6. Medium according to at least one of Claims 2 to 5, characterised in that the proportion of compounds of the formula II in the mixture as a whole is from 5 to 50% by weight.
7. Medium according to at least one of Claims 2 to 6, characterised in that the proportion of the optically active component is from 0.01 to 7%.
8. Medium according to at least one of Claims 2 to 7, characterised in that it has a reflection wavelength in the range from 400 to 800 nm.
9. Medium according to at least one of Claims 2 to 8, characterised in that it has a birefringence  $\Delta n$  of  $< 0.16$ .
10. Use of a liquid-crystalline medium according to at least one of Claims 1 to 9 for electro-optical purposes.
11. Electro-optical liquid-crystal display containing a liquid-crystalline medium according to at least one of Claims 1 to 9.
12. Electro-optical liquid-crystal display according to Claim 10, characterised in that it is a cholesteric, SSCT, PSCT or flexoelectric display.

### **Abstract**

The present invention relates to a liquid-crystalline medium having high twist, to the use thereof for electro-optical purposes, and to displays containing this medium.

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